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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## AMERICAN STATISTICS.

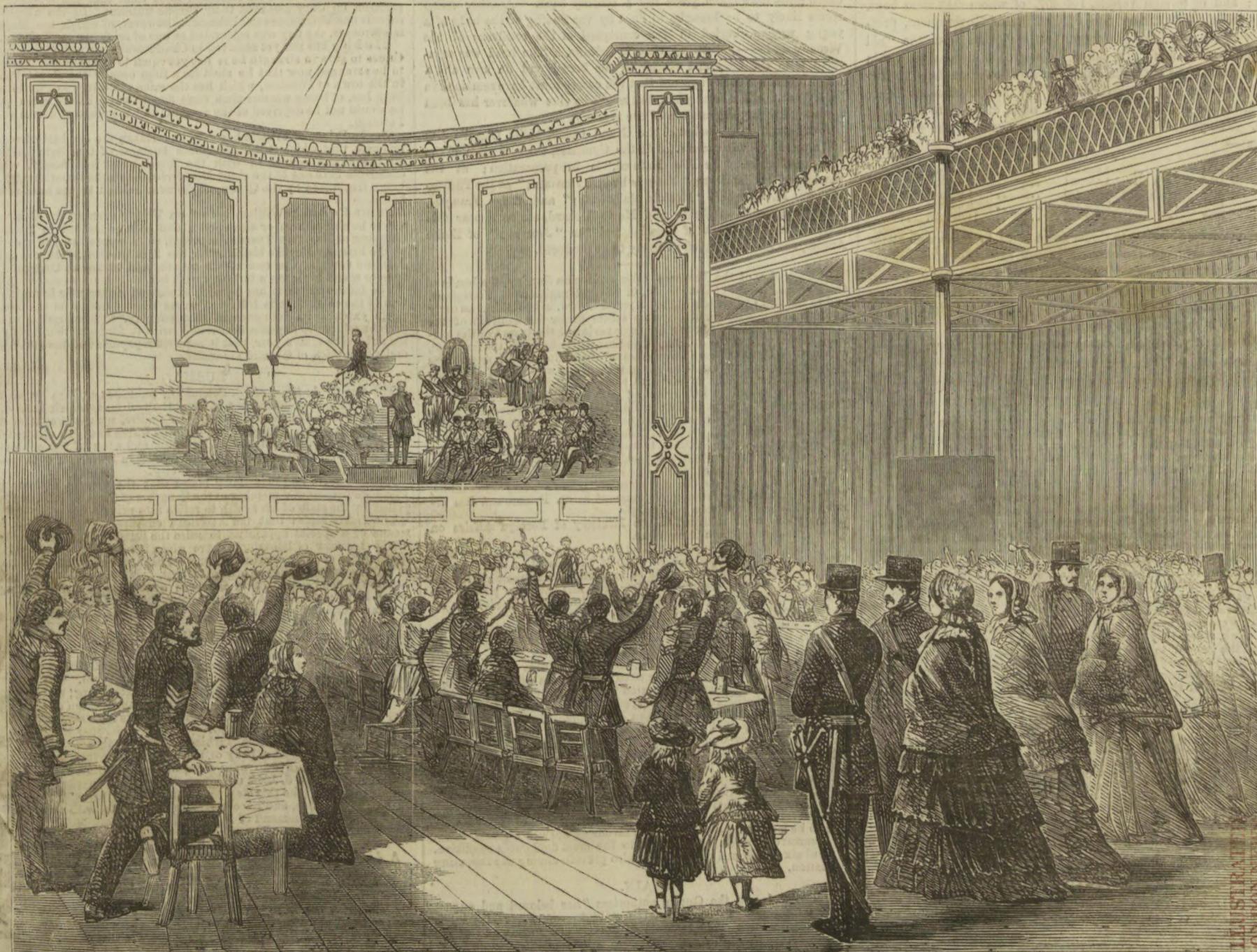
It is estimated in New York by those whose knowledge of the subject entitles them to form an opinion, that British capital to the amount of 450,000,000 dollars, or nearly £90,000,000 sterling, is invested in American securities. The whole gold coinage of the United States put into circulation from the year 1793 to the 1st January, 1856, is stated on the excellent authority of the "American Almanack" for 1857, to be only 396,895,574 dollars; the silver coinage circulated during the same period is placed at 100,729,602 dollars; and the copper coinage at 1,572,206 dollars: the three together making a total of 498,197,383 dollars.

It will be seen from this statement that the difference between the sums invested by Englishmen in American stocks and the whole metallic circulation of the United States is but little more than 38,000,000 dollars, or £7,500,000 sterling. Thus it is obvious, if these figures be true, that all the gold in the United States would not suffice to pay back to British capitalists the sums they have invested in American railroads and other stocks, with the hope of larger dividends than similar enterprises yield in their own country; and that more than half the silver, in addition to the whole of the gold, would be required for the purpose. The Duke of Wellington once said that "high interest was but another name for bad security;" and the recent and still-existing panic in New York, and the suspension of cash payments by nearly all the Banks throughout the Union, is but another proof, added to thousands of others in European as well as in American history, of the wisdom of the apothegm.

The railroads in the United States, the depreciation in the stock of which has largely increased the panic, extend over 22,259 miles of territory; and are thus classified, according to the several commonwealths in which they have been constructed. The state of Arkansas is omitted, no return having been made:—

	Miles.
Maine .....	472 70
New Hampshire .....	479 96
Vermont .....	493 04
Massachusetts .....	1451 30
Rhode Island .....	65 50
Connecticut .....	618 55
New York .....	2749 85
New Jersey .....	479 41
Pennsylvania .....	1777 00
Delaware .....	94 00
Maryland .....	545 00
Virginia .....	1132 00
North Carolina .....	653 00
South Carolina .....	677 00
Georgia .....	1142 00
Alabama .....	397 00
Mississippi .....	92 00
Louisiana .....	298 00
Texas .....	57 00
Tennessee .....	592 00
Kentucky .....	186 00
Ohio .....	2695 00
Indiana .....	1533 00
Illinois .....	2285 50
Michigan .....	678 80
Iowa .....	94 00
Wisconsin .....	348 00
Missouri .....	145 00
California .....	22 00
Total .....	22,259 61

These roads are managed by no less than 202 companies, of which the names and titles figure at full length in the official records; and by a large and unknown number of smaller companies, not designated, but classified in the statistics of each state "other roads." The paid-up capital of scarcely any of these roads has been found sufficient to construct and work them. The amount of the paid-up capital, and debts of the greater portion of them, have been published. Taking a few of the most important, and beginning with the richest and most indebted—the two words have of late years come in some quarters to signify the same thing—it appears that the New York and Erie, running 445 miles, has a paid-up capital of 10,023,959 dollars, and a debt, funded and floating, of 25,902,540 dollars; the Illinois Central, with a paid-up capital of 2,271,050 dollars, has a debt of 19,242,000 dollars; the New York Central, a paid-up capital of 24,000,000 dollars, and a debt of 14,000,000 dollars; the Baltimore and Ohio, a capital of 13,000,000, and a debt of 9,700,000; the New Albany and Salem, a capital of 2,535,000, and a debt of 5,282,000; the Vermont Central, a capital of 5,000,000, and a debt of 4,900,000; the Western, a capital of 5,966,000, and a debt of 10,495,000; the Philadelphia and Reading, a capital of 11,000,000, and a debt of 9,200,000; the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, a capital of 5,600,000, and a debt of 8,022,000; the Virginia and Tennessee, a capital of 2,500,000, and a debt of 3,000,000; the Kentucky Central, a capital of 1,300,000, and a debt of 2,235,000; the Central Ohio, a capital of 1,521,000, and a



debt of \$485,000; the New Jersey Central, a capital of \$2,000,000, and a debt of \$2,266,000; the Michigan South and North Indiana, a capital of \$6,929,000, and a debt of \$6,319,000. All the American railroads are constructed at a much cheaper rate than those of Great Britain. Land is cheap, law expenses are cheap, and no show is made by the erection of monster stations in the cities, or of stations with the least pretence to architectural beauty in the minor towns or villages. The carriages—or cars, as they are invariably called—are all first-class; but of a construction very little superior to second-class carriages in England, and much inferior to second-class carriages in France and Germany. Yet the competition among the various lines is so keen that fares are, in a great number of instances, reduced far below the remunerative point.

We now turn to the Banks. At the end of the year 1855 and the beginning of 1856 the number of Banks in the States of the Union was 1396, whose condition and operations are thus stated:—

	Dollars.
Capital	343,874,272
Specie Funds	19,937,710
Specie	53,314,063
Circulation of Notes, from one dollar upwards	195,747,662
Loans and Discounts	634,183,280
Stocks (Railroad and other)	49,485,215
Real Estate	20,865,867
Other Investments	8,322,516
Deposits	12,705,662

When it is remembered, as stated in a previous article, that the banks of the United States can issue as many notes as the public will take; that these notes are only represented by such an amount of specie as the bankers find sufficient to meet the ordinary demands of minor transactions in fair financial weather; that they give no more allegiance to the State or to the public than any wholesale or retail trader who carries on business as much by his good name as by his hard cash; that they coin money, subject to no control but that of bankruptcy; it will be seen how delicate a fabric the Banking system is in America, and how likely panic was to be severe when it was once excited.

A few additional figures without comment will show what a vast amount of wealth is produced in America; and how soon such a country will be enabled to right itself after this financial squall shall have blown over. Its exports under the several heads of "Productions of the Sea," "The Forest," "Agriculture," and "Manufactures," amounted in the year 1852 to 192,368,984 dollars; and in the year 1855 to 246,708,553 dollars. The imports from foreign countries in 1855 amounted to 261,468,520 dollars. The American tonnage engaged in the foreign trade, and entered in American ports for that year, was 3,861,391 tons; and the foreign tonnage, 2,083,948 tons. In the same year the United States exported 1,008,421,610 lbs. of cotton, at the average price of 8.74 cents (4d.) per lb.; 52,520 tierces, of rice; 150,213 hogsheads of tobacco; and breadstuffs to the value of 38,895,348 dollars. In the year 1855 there were built and launched from American ports 381 ships and barques, 126 brigs, 605 schooners, 669 sloops and canal boats, and 243 steam-vessels: a total of 2,024 vessels, with a tonnage of 583,450 tons. Of the whole tonnage of the United States, 770,285 is engaged in steam navigation, 186,773 in the whale fishery, 102,928 in the cod-fishery; 2,491,108 in the coasting trade, and 21,265 in the mackerel fishery. The crews of American vessels entered in the same year were 137,808, of whom only 557 were boys; and of foreign vessels, 100,807, of whom 916 were boys. The sales of public lands by the United States' Government, principally in the west, the great resort of emigrants from the "old country," as it is fondly called, has greatly fluctuated within twenty years. In 1836 the sales amounted to upwards of 20 millions of acres. The price received by the Government being 25 millions of dollars. In 1837 the sales dropped to 5,600,000 acres. The years from 1851 to 1855 inclusive show the following results:—

	Acres sold.	Dollars.
1851	1,946,847	2,390,947
1852	1,553,071	1,975,658
1853	1,083,405	1,804,653
1854	7,035,735	9,000,211
1855	15,729,524	11,248,301

These figures will suffice to throw some light to those who attentively peruse them on the present as well as on the future of the United States, which have within them all the elements of power, greatness, and prosperity in a far greater degree than any other empire, Great Britain not excepted. The Western States alone are capable of feeding three hundred millions of people. A money panic, a difficulty, in such a country can be but transitory.

#### DINNER TO THE 68TH REGIMENT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

An interesting military festival on a small scale took place on Thursday week, at the Crystal Palace; it consisted of a dinner given to the men of the 68th Regiment, who have since embarked for India. The large concert-room of the Palace, which, owing to its spaciousness and its recent decorations was admirably adapted for the purpose, was used as the dining-room. The dinner was of the most substantial kind. In addition to roast-beef *ad libitum*, there were bountiful supplies of meat pies, all of which were attacked with a vigour which promises well for the success of the regiment in any assault that they may be engaged in in the East. The digestion of the roast-beef and meat pies was assisted by a quart of porter to each man. There was also a plum-pudding for each person, and salad and cheese were in profusion. At the close of the dinner Sergeant Major Gibbons proposed the health of the colonel of the regiment, Col. H. Sinyth, C. B., which was drunk by the men with a round of deafening cheers. The men then dispersed themselves about the building, examining such objects of art as were most interesting to them, until the assembly sounded at four o'clock, when they were paraded on the terrace, and marched through the ground to the railway station, where a special train was in waiting to convey them back to Portsmouth, whence they had arrived in the morning. Colonel Wood, with great kindness, sent down the band of the Grenadier Guards to play during the dinner.

**A BANQUET IN A CHIMNEY.**—Mr. Soyer writes to us to say:—"After visiting the *Great Eastern*, a few days ago, I made a calculation that in one funnel I could dine one hundred persons; therefore in the five funnels, five hundred guests; also one thousand in the paddies, (or model of the same) making a total of fifteen hundred persons who could dine at this novel and monster banquet, which might, with the consent of the directors, take place on the deck a short period after the launch, to carry out which I should be most happy to devote my services gratuitously for the furtherance of such a scheme, the proceeds to be applied to some naval institution."

**GRAND BALL AT THE GUILDHALL.**—On Monday evening a ball on a scale of great magnificence was given at the Guildhall in aid of the funds of the Warehousemen's and Clerks' Schools for Orphans. A large number of the leading members of the Corporation was present in the course of the evening. The whole of the splendid decorations as usual to the gaiety of the proceedings.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The appointment of M. Royer to the Ministry of Justice has settled the much-agitated questions that have been constantly discussed since the death of M. Abbatucci, but the solution of which the habitual taciturnity of the Emperor on all matters of the slightest importance kept quite in the dark until the appearance of the nomination in the *Moniteur*. It is said that Napoleon III. has addressed an autograph letter to M. Charles Abbatucci, eldest son of the late Minister, full of the most flattering expressions of esteem for the memory, and regret for the loss of so valuable a public servant, and assurances that to the son will be continued the confidence and regard bestowed on the father. We believe that a portrait of M. Abbatucci is to be painted for the Gallery of Versailles.

The commencement of the sporting season has, this year, been marked by a variety of splendid fêtes in one or two of the principal estates in the departments. The Prince de Beauveau has received a party of 160 guests at his château, in the department of the Aisne, and the Comte de Brânsky also holds magnificent hunting parties at Montrésor, near Tours—the Prince Napoleon is expected to join these latter.

The municipal administration of the seventh arrondissement is about to organise a charity ball to be given at the Opéra on the 12th of December. The Emperor and Empress have accepted the patronage of this fête, which will be on the most magnificent scale.

The Empress has ordered at Havre the construction of a yacht in imitation of that of the Queen, to be called the *Napoléon et Eugénie*.

Some of the foreign papers declare that, of course, they receive with an unlimited amount of joy and sympathy the accounts of our successes in India; but they own that their tender hearts are torn with horror and regret at the manner in which our victories are stained by the most "horrible cruelties." It is a step gained that certain of them admit the value of the victories which a short time since they regarded—the fall of Delhi especially—as of small importance, "except in a moral point of view."

A few days since one of the most interesting relics of the splendour of the old nobility of France narrowly escaped destruction. This was the Hôtel de Sérilly, built in the Vieille Rue du Temple, in the Marais, one of the most ancient quarters of Paris. A fire breaking out in a storehouse of forage close by, only the most active efforts of the neighbouring inhabitants, and especially of the landlord and other inmates of the Café de l'Avenir, saved this splendid mansion, which, among other valuable and curious possessions, contains a boudoir in the style Louis XVI., arranged for Madame de Sérilly by Marie Antoinette. The paintings in this apartment are by Natoire, the bronzes by Gouttières, and the mantle-piece and other marbles by Claudio. The wood-carvings of the walls alone cost the Queen the sum of 80,000 livres.

Plans for the further improvement of the Bois de Boulogne are in execution and contemplation. Among the latter are those of villas to be erected at Longchamps for the summer residences of some of the higher functionaries of state, out of the funds allotted for the embellishment of the place. It is also proposed to build by the water immense ice-houses for the public use, ice being an article the price of which augments yearly in the French capital.

No further light has been thrown on the discovery of the mutilated remains of the young woman packed in a barrel, and deposited at the railway station at Choisy-le-roi, since the supposed one that the death must have taken place full a century back. Another crime seems likely to be brought to light by the finding of the body of a young woman, buried in the courtyard of the residence of the Vicomte de P—, at St. Ay, close to Orleans. The head was separated from the body and placed on the breast, and an arm and a thigh broken. It is supposed that the corpse must have remained in its present position some years, but as yet no clue whatever has been discovered to any explanation of the mystery.

A débutante in the ballet at the Grand Opera, Mdlle. Clavelle, has had a most brilliant success. At the Gymnase, the new piece of the younger Dumas, "Le Fils Natural," is in preparation; at the Vandeville, M. Barrière's "Fausses bonnes Femmes;" at the Théâtre Lyrique, M. Gounod's "Medicin Malgré lui;" and, at the Français, the new comedies of Scribe and Mario Uchard, are to appear this season; and an opera of Rossini, and the "Jeunesse" of Emile Angier, are also considered as likely to be produced.

The fête-day of the Empress taking place on Sunday, the bands of the National Guard of Compiegne, of the 2nd regiment of Voltigeurs, and of the 2nd Cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard, assembled at an early hour in the morning and played a salute under the windows of her Majesty. At one o'clock the Emperor reviewed the troops of the garrison in the park of the Palace. The Empress and the Prince Imperial, surrounded by the officers and ladies of their household, and all the persons now on a visit at the Palace, were at the windows of the State apartments during the review and the filing off of the troops, which took place amid loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Impérial!" In the evening a display of fireworks, organised by the authorities, and at the expense of the town, took place in the park. In the course of the afternoon her Majesty sent a sum of 2000 francs to the Mayor to be distributed to the poor. Other donations had previously been sent by the Emperor to the different hospitals and charitable institutions of the town.

Count Olsonief, one of the Emperor of Russia's Privy Councillors, and attached to the Foreign Department at St. Petersburg, has arrived at Paris on a private mission.

Count Walewski returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday afternoon, from Compiegne.

M. de Royer, Procureur-General at the Court of Cassation, has been appointed Minister of Justice, in place of the late M. Abbatucci. It is believed that M. de Royer will be succeeded as Procureur-General at the Court of Cassation by M. Vaisse, who fills the same post at the Cour Impériale, and that M. Vaisse will in turn be succeeded by M. Gilbert Cornillon.

The funeral of M. Abbatucci, late Minister of Justice, took place on Saturday last. The body lay in state at the hotel of the Minister in the Place Vendôme, and the public were admitted on Friday. When the funeral cortège arrived at the Cemetery of Père la Chaise the remains of the deceased Minister were carried to vault, where they will remain until they are transported to Zivaco, in Corsica, the burial place of the Abbatucci family. Prayers for the deceased were recited by the Abbé de Guerry, curé of the Madeleine. Two speeches were delivered—one by M. Fould, the Minister of State; and the other by M. Royer, Attorney-General at the Court of Cassation. The ceremony was concluded by a salvo of artillery.

The monetary crisis is seriously affecting our neighbours in their manufacturing districts. At Lyons the looms are all at a stand-still, and hundreds of workmen thrown out of employment, and compelled to resort to public charity. Cardinal de Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, has addressed a circular to the curates of his diocese, ordering collections to be made in their churches in favour of the silk weavers, whom the commercial crisis has reduced to the most deplorable condition. At Roubaix and Rouen great distress also prevails among the labouring population.

##### SPAIN.

By Royal decree the Queen authorises "her beloved and august husband the King" to confer on the child to whom her Majesty is about to give birth "the insignia of the Golden Fleece, and of the

Grand Crosses of the Orders of Charles III., Isabella the Catholic, and San Juan de Jerusalém, if a Prince—and those of the Order of Noble Ladies of María Louisa, if a Princess."

The *Espana*, of Madrid, says that Mr. Dodge, the United States Minister at the Spanish Court, has sent in his resignation, but that he has done so entirely from the state of health of his family, and other private considerations.

The drawing of 3200 shares in the Isabella Canal, which are to be paid off with premiums, will take place on the 1st of December.

It is stated that there is no truth in a report that the Government intended to suspend the calling out of 30,000 men of the provincial militia.

The disquietude which exists at Barcelona is stated to have been occasioned by the discovery of a Carlo-Republican plot. The Government, however, had full confidence in the fidelity of the garrison, and was determined to put down with energy any attempt at disturbance.

The *Espana* attacks with great vehemence the law on the sale of national and ecclesiastical property, and declares it a Socialist measure; but most of the other journals defend it.

Accounts had been received from all parts of the country that within the preceding few days there had been tremendous hurricanes and torrents of rain, and that great damage had been done.

##### PORUGAL.

The Cortes were opened in due form on the 4th inst. by the King, but only eighteen deputies and eight peers presented themselves; in consequence of which the Chambers have been closed until the 9th December next. The Royal Speech was read by the Marquis de Loulé, President of the Council of Ministers. The speech presents few points of interest. It mentions that the public works are progressing; that an electric telegraph had been established; and that the definitive contract for the Oporto Railway had been signed. The inefficient state of the navy is also alluded to, and mention made of the fact that a new war-steamer will be soon purchased. The speech treats also of the actual calamity which is pressing upon the city, and the difficulties of the Treasury in consequence of the falling off of its most important sources of revenue; but states that neither the progress of public works, nor the regular payment of the creditors of the State will be compromised.

Business is still paralysed; the Bank of Portugal is doing everything within the powers conceded by its charter to accommodate the public and enable the commercial body to tide over the difficulties of the present situation.

An anecdote of the young King is going the round of the coffee-houses, which bears every appearance of probability. Report says that Dom Pedro the other evening visited the French play, but left the theatre before the end of the performance, and on entering the carriage told the servants to proceed to the Fever Hospital of Santa Catharina. On arriving at the entrance, it is said, the King gave orders to the porter that no notice of his coming should be given, and at once entered the wards. Here he had an opportunity of seeing the actual state of the hospital without the necessary arrangements for a Royal visit having been gone through. It is said his Majesty soundly rated several of the attendants and infirmaries who were not at their posts, and strongly remonstrated with one of the surgeons who was taking the pulse of a patient with his gloves on.

The fever continues. If there be any change, the fever has somewhat abated. Although the number of deaths reported in the daily bulletins is somewhat less, the fever appears to be widely spreading, and few of the Biarros of Lisbon are now free from its ravages. The fever has now lasted about three months, and has endured through many variations of weather and temperature.

##### BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians has, by a Royal decree, dissolved the Chamber of Representatives.

The elections are to commence on the 10th of December. The number of deputies to be elected is 108, distributed in the manner following: 10 in the province of Antwerp, 17 in Brabant, 16 in West and 20 in East Flanders, 18 in Hainault, 11 in the province of Liège, 5 in Limbourg, 5 in Luxembourg, and 6 in the province of Namur.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives are to meet on the 15th of December.

M. Lebeau, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Delfosse, ex-President of the Chamber, both members of the Left, are appointed Ministers of State.

##### PRUSSIA.

Friday last was the Queen's birthday, but no further public ceremonial was observed with reference to it than that the whole of the garrison on duty assumed their parade uniform. In the numerous schools and charitable establishments, however, of which Her Majesty is patroness, the day was celebrated as one of rejoicing and holiday.

The King has not yet removed to Charlottenburg; although he continues to gain in strength he is not yet equal to the change. It seems to be arranged now that he shall for a time occupy the Royal Palace in the town of Potsdam, which has the same advantage as Charlottenburg has, of being warmer than Sans Souci, while, at the same time, he would not be deprived of the good air and the pleasant drives about Potsdam.

As the Prince of Prussia has only undertaken the conduct of public business, that which is the immediate business of the State political, all the affairs connected with the Royal house and family, which constitute here one of the eight *Ministerien*, or public departments, are being transacted by the Queen, as the next related to the head of the house.

Prince Frederick William set off on Friday evening for Coblenz, where he stayed two or three days, and then proceeded to England (arriving at Dover on Tuesday evening), to be present on the occasion of the Princess Royal's birthday on the 21st (to-day). He will leave England again at the end of the month, and arrive at Carlsruhe in time to spend his sister's birthday with her.

The Bank of Prussia has found it expedient, apparently in anticipation of the crash that is likely to ensue there as soon as the money panic extends its influence in that country, to give notice to all persons who have deposited securities with it for loans that have run for now more than a year, that it requires repayment of the said loans and redemption of the said securities.

##### RUSSIA.

The *Gazette du Sénat* of St. Petersburg publishes a ukase by which foreigners are henceforth exempt from the two taxes which they have hitherto paid in the two capitals of the empire, for the benefit of the municipality—viz., a duty of one per cent which has been charged on the declared capital of those in business, and a tax of 200 roubles a year levied on non-commercial men residing in Russia for each house or property they may possess in either city.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the veteran diplomatist Baron de Brunnow, a member of the Congress of Paris of 1856, is compelled by the state of his health to retire into private life.

The *Patrie* states that the American engineers who undertook, by means of a special apparatus, to raise the Russian ships of war sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol have given it up and returned to Constantinople, declaring that their contract cannot be performed, except at an enormously disproportionate cost. It appears that the River Tchernaya has brought down immense quantities of silt and gravel, which being accumulated in the harbour, the ships are now embedded in this deposit, and cannot without much labour be extricated.

##### INVASION OF PERSIA.

Two columns of Turcoman troops have invaded the Persian territory. The Russian Ambassador at Teheran urged the Shah to permit the armed intervention of Russia, but the Shah refused. His Majesty however, sent an Envoy Extraordinary to St. Petersburg; and if, when the Envoy reached Tiflis, he should deem the intervention of a Russian corps necessary, he would then give the requisite authorisation.

Ferouk Khan has been recalled.

The

some importance, but it appears that the French and Prussian Governments have interposed between the parties, and suggested that the solution should be left to the Congress.

## UNITED STATES.

The last New York mail brought more satisfactory intelligence than its predecessors. The panic is subsiding; specie is flowing freely into New York, and very little is allowed to go out again. The markets are more active, but stocks are depressed.

The elections for New York State have resulted in favour of the democrats. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made at New York to get up what are denominated "hunger meetings"—the principal movers being the vagabonds of the city. Some rioting of a mild nature has occurred.

A Republican Governor was elected in Wisconsin.

In Louisiana the democrats were successful.

The suspension of Missouri Banks had been legalised.

In Massachusetts, Banks, Republican candidate for Governor, had a plurality of 23,000 over Gardner, "American," or "Know-Nothing."

Both branches of the Legislature are Republican by large majorities.

In Maryland the candidates of the American party have been successful.

In Baltimore there was considerable rioting, and several persons were seriously injured.

The accounts from the Mormon Settlement are very conflicting and unreliable. The last report was that a large force of the Mormon Militia, under Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, were preparing to leave Salt Lake City, with provisions and ammunition for a six weeks' campaign in the mountains to the eastward, and thus to stop, if possible, the passage of the United States' troops. Although the positive destination was a secret known only to the leaders of the church, yet it was generally supposed that at the pass in the mountains, near Bear River Cutoff, or at Steeple Rocks, the stand would be made by the Salt Lake forces, with a certainty of "wiping out" the entire force sent against them. In Salt Lake city and through the territory, for some months prior to this movement, the militia or volunteer force have undergone more than ordinary drill, and a number of regiments would, it is alleged, compare favourably, in point of drill, with the independent corps of the States. Another account states that it was the intention of the Mormons, should matters get too serious, to seek a refuge in the Russian possessions, where they have already driven the stakes for a new Zion.

## CHINA.

We have advices from Hong-Kong to the 25th of September.

General Sir Robert Garrett and suite left Hong-Kong for Calcutta on the 19th of Sept. in the steamer *Lancefield*.

Lord Elgin returned to Hong-Kong from Calcutta on the 20th Sept. in the chartered Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Ava*. It was rumoured that his Lordship proposed visiting Shanghai, but it was not known what course of policy would be pursued in adjusting matters between ourselves and the Chinese.

General Straubensee and staff were passengers per *Ava*.

The blockade on the Canton river is still maintained. An expedition up one of the creeks took place on the 8th Sept., when some war junks in the course of building were destroyed. While on this service Capt. Cochrane, of her Majesty's steamer *Niger*, was severely wounded.

At Shanghai a difference has occurred between the American and French Consuls and the foreign inspectors. The latter refused to grant permission for the re-export of foreign rice to a port in China. The French Consul had declared his intention to give the vessel taking the rice her clearance; and, if necessary, to protect the vessel from interference on the part of Chinese officials.

A notification had been issued by the French Consul at Foochow regarding the payment of duties at that port. As it was a grievance that shippers by British vessels should be called upon to pay full duties, while American vessels were allowed to leave on proof of Mexican dollars being tendered in payment for duties, the Consul was authorised to receive the full amount of duties due on British vessels, and hold the amount until further instructions, or until the amounts due by American vessels should have been paid.

In the *Pekin Gazette* to the 9th of August no further mention was made of the Canton question.

On the 25th September, the day on which the mail left, the Russian steamer *America*, with the Russian Plenipotentiary on board, was at Woosung. She would, it was expected, shortly proceed to the Peiho to receive a reply to a communication from the Emperor of Russia to the Court of Pekin.

Along the coast the weather had been very severe, and there had been a great many accidents to vessels.

At Hong-Kong all was quiet.

**LIBERTY OF TRADE, DENMARK.**—The Second Chamber of Denmark has just adopted the second reading of the bill lately brought before it to ensure liberty in trade and manufactures, and has agreed to the proposition of the Government fixing the 1st January, 1862, as the time for its coming into operation.

**THE SERVIAN CONSPIRACY.**—A letter from Belgrade, of the 11th inst., says—The Tribunal has just given its judgment in the affair of the conspiracy against the life of the reigning Prince. Seven of the prisoners have been condemned to death, and one to imprisonment for life. It is thought, however, that Prince Karageorgewich will commute the sentence of death into that of hard labour for life.

**THE PIEDMONTSE ELECTIONS.**—The elections known as closed show a list of sixty-eight names—whereof forty-three are Liberal, twenty-two of the Reactionary or priest party, and three neutral.

**THE TWO SICILIES.**—The *Staffeta* of Turin, of the 12th, states from Naples that upwards of 400 persons implicated in a conspiracy have been arrested there in a single night. It adds that the Neapolitan police have been led to the discovery of this conspiracy, not by any revelations of Captain Pisacane of the *Cagliari*, but by Mazzini's articles in the *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa.

**IN THE CANTON OF LUCERNE** the crops of apples and pears are so abundant that every house is crammed with them.

**THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.**—Letters received from Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, announce his intention shortly to visit England. The Rajah has been visited lately by Admiral Keppel, who is also on his way home.

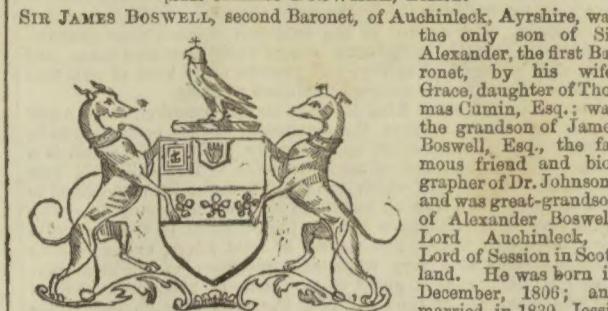
**A VETERAN OF THE PRESS.**—In consequence of a representation made by the Prefect of Police to the Emperor of the French, his Majesty has granted a pension of 2000 fr. a year to M. Castille, the oldest printer in Paris. M. Castille was, in 1822, a sub-officer in the 45th Regiment of the line, and joined in the conspiracy of Rochelle, for which he was condemned to five years' imprisonment. Before 1848 he was the master of a small printing-office, but the revolution destroyed his business, and he was compelled to sell all his plant in order to meet his engagements, and he then took a situation as a journeyman compositor. Misfortunes soon after fell heavily on him, as in succession he lost his wife, his son, and his daughter, and was at length struck with paralysis.

**SUFFERERS FROM THE MUTINY IN INDIA.**—A person residing at Marseilles has been practising the most heartless frauds on the relatives of those who have fallen in India, or whose fate is unknown. He probably varies the method of effecting his base purpose to meet particular cases; but the following appears to be his general mode of proceeding:—He addresses the relatives of persons whose death has been reported from India, and informs them that he has private information that the parties are not dead but in a place of concealment, and in want of money to enable them to effect their escape. He then offers on receiving a certain amount which he names to convey it to the persons in jeopardy, and thus enable them to make their way to a place of safety.

**ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.**—While returning from the upper part of Moosehead Lake, where I had been log driving, and when in the vicinity of Mount Kineo, which lies on the western shore of the lake, I heard a cracking noise in the bushes before me. It was some moments before I ascertained that the noise was occasioned by a large moose which was browsing. I immediately drew up my piece and fired at his nose, which I could just see through the bushes, but apparently without effect, as he made off at full speed. I pursued him about one hundred rods, when, in passing round an abrupt point of a ledge which hid him from my sight, I suddenly found myself confronted by a large bear, which instantly sprang upon me with his mouth wide open. I had not a moment for reflection. I had no time to use my piece had it been loaded. As he came towards me I dropped my rifle, and thrust my fist into his mouth, grappling with all the energy of despair the roots of his tongue. In this manner we rolled and tumbled for some moments, he striving to get clear of me, and I holding on for dear life. At last he drew up his hind legs, and with tremendous force kicked me twenty feet from him, rending my pantaloons into shreds. He did not renew the attack, but made off, and I had no disposition to follow him. I have followed hunting in the winter season for the last ten years, and am accustomed to all the dangers incident to the business, but do not again covet a close encounter with a bear. I was not materially injured except my hand and my arm, which were considerably lacerated.—*The Maine Farmer*.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## 'SIR JAMES BOSWELL, BART.



SIR JAMES BOSWELL, second Baronet, of Auchinleck, Ayrshire, was the only son of Sir Alexander, the first Baronet, by his wife, Grace, daughter of Thomas Cumin, Esq.; was the grandson of James Boswell, Esq., the famous friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson; and was great-grandson of Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck, a Lord of Session in Scotland. He was born in December, 1806; and married, in 1830, Jessie Jane, eldest daughter of Sir James Montgomery Cunningham, Bart., by whom he has had two daughters, Julia and Emily. Sir James succeeded to the Baronetcy the 29th March, 1822, on the death of his father, who was shot by James Stuart, Esq., of Duncarn, in a duel at Auchincloch, near Balmuto, in Fife; the cause of the dispute being the publication of some papers in the *Glasgow Sentinel* by Sir A. Boswell reflecting on Mr. Stuart. Sir James Boswell—who was generally esteemed, and was well known and respected in sporting circles as a liberal and honourable patron of the turf—died at his seat, Auchinleck, on the 4th inst. As he leaves no son the Baronetcy becomes extinct.

## GENERAL NICHOLSON.

GENERAL JOHN NICHOLSON, of the 27th Bengal Native Infantry, and in command of the Punjab division, who has died of the wounds he received at the capture of Delhi, was an officer of no ordinary experience and promise. He was the eldest son of the late Dr. Alexander Nicholson, a physician of eminence, at Virgemont, county Dublin, by his wife, who was daughter of William Hogg, Esq., and sister of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart. He was born at Virgemont, on the 11th of December, 1822; he received his early education at the Grammar School of Dungannon, county of Tyrone, and completed his studies under Dr. Wall, of Hume-street, Dublin, who had also the instruction of Nicholson's three brothers, one of whom fell in the Khyber Pass. Nicholson obtained a direct appointment, and went to India in 1839. At the very outset of his career he gained practical experience in war. At the period of the murder of Sir William M'Naughton and the massacre of the British troops at Juggaluck, Nicholson was in the fortress of Ghuznee, under Colonel Palmer, and shared with him the dangers of the siege. General Nicholson served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46. He was present at the battle-fields of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and received a medal for his gallantry in action. In the second Punjaub campaign General Nicholson was the constant companion and adjunct of Major Herbert Edwards, the hero of Mooltan. While the siege of Mooltan was still proceeding, Nicholson was sent to seize the fortress of Attock, which he succeeded in taking. As soon as his services could be spared, he accompanied Lord Gough in his advance, and was able to render Sir J. Thackwell material assistance in transporting his forces across the Chenab just previous to the battle of Ramnuggur. Nor was he less distinguished on the field of Goojerat, where Lord Gough finally routed and crushed the Sikh forces. For his conduct in the Punjaub campaign, Nicholson was promoted by special brevet to the rank of Major in the army, and received the additional honours of a medal and clasp. He has been engaged in civil employment in the Panjab for some few years before the outbreak of the recent mutinies, having had under his charge the Dera Ishmail Khan district since January, 1852. The glorious close and termination of his career will have unfading mention on one of the most brilliant pages of our history. Nicholson attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 20th March, 1848, and recently that of General.

## GENERAL NEILL.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES GEORGE SMITH NEILL, of the Madras Fusiliers, the Laird of Barnweill and Swindridgemuir, in the county of Ayr, was the representative of an ancient Scottish family—a branch of the Mac Neills of Barra, which settled in Ayrshire about the middle of the sixteenth century. For ages, members of this family have been in the army; and one of the latest of these, except the Brigadier-General himself, was his younger brother, Lieut.-Colonel John Martin Bladen Neil, who shared in every action of the second campaign of Afghanistan, and has received the medal of Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul, 1842. The Brigadier's General's father was Lieut.-Colonel Smith Neil, of Barnweill and Swindridgemuir, who died in 1856. Brigadier-General Neil was born in Ayrshire in 1810, and entered the 1st European Fusiliers (Madras) in 1826. He first saw some active service in the earlier Burmese war. He was, however, compelled to return to England on furlough at the close of the campaign, owing to his constitution being injured by exposure while on field service. For a short time, about 1835 and 1836, he held the command of the escort of the Resident at the Court of his Highness the Rajah of Nagore, and about the same time he married Isabella, daughter of Colonel William Warde, and granddaughter of General George Warde, of Woodlands Castle, Glamorganshire, by whom he has had three sons. Neil took part in the second Burmese war under Lord Dalhousie. On the outbreak of the struggle with Russia, in 1854, he volunteered for active service in Turkey, and showed considerable ability while in command of the Turkish Contingent. Returning to India after that war he took the command of the 1st Madras European Fusiliers.

On the occurrence of the recent mutiny he was sent up to Calcutta with his regiment, and relieved Benares, and pressed on to Cawnpore, in the capture of which he assisted; and he there forced the high-caste Brahmin ruffians of the place to degrade themselves by washing with their own hands the blood-stained floor which was the scene of the atrocities of Nana Sahib. During the subsequent absence of General Havelock, Neil held the command of Cawnpore, and was recently intrusted with the command of a Brigade. Neil was a strict disciplinarian; but, at the same time, never spared himself, and was always ready to share with his men every danger, difficulty, and privation. His heroic death at the relief of Lucknow has filled up and put on lasting record the measure of his fame. Neil attained the regimental rank of Major in 1850; became a Major in the Madras army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in December, 1853; and recently a Brigadier-General. His eldest son, William, now of Barnweill and Swindridgemuir, is an officer in the Royal Artillery.

## AUGUSTUS STAFFORD O'BRIEN STAFFORD, ESQ., M.P.

AUGUSTUS STAFFORD O'BRIEN STAFFORD, Esq., of Blatherwyke Park, county Northampton, and Cralloes Woods, county Clare, M.P. for North Northamptonshire, was the eldest son of Stafford O'Brien, Esq., by his wife Emma, second daughter of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart., and his wife Diana, first Baroness Barham. He was born the 22nd June, 1811, and was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He assumed the additional surname of Stafford by Royal license, in 1847. He was a magistrate for Northamptonshire, and was Secretary to the Admiralty under Lord Derby, in 1852. He has represented in Parliament the Northern division of the county of Northampton from 1841 until his death, which occurred suddenly at Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, on the 17th inst.

**THE LATE MAJOR WARBURTON.**—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS).—I observe that in the Obituary in the publication of your excellent Journal of the 11th instant, it is mentioned that the late gallant Major Warburton was descended from the Cheshire family of Warburton. Allow me to inform you that, upon an investigation some years ago, it was clearly shown that the Warburtons of Aughram were not connected with the Cheshire family, as appears to have been first stated in "Burke's Landed Gentry." By inserting this correction at your earliest convenience you will much oblige your obedient and humble servant—Y. 16, November, 1857.

**WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.**—The will of General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., late M.P. for Devonport, of Stratton-street, Piccadilly, has been sworn under £40,000 personally.—R. Twining, Esq., banker, Strand, £120,000.—G. Round, Esq., banker, Chichester, £30,000.—J. Smallwood, Esq., of Aston, Warwick, £50,000.—Robert James Hendre, Esq., of Lea Bridge, £60,000.—Thomas Randall, of the City-road, aquatint, and blue verditer manufacturer, £20,000.—Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of Kensington, West Derby, Lancaster, £25,000 within the province of Canterbury, and has made the following bequests to charitable institutions in Liverpool—Royal Infirmary and Lunatic

Asylum, Northern and Southern Dispensary, Northern and Southern Hospital, Blue-coat School and Blind School, £500 each; Ladies' Charity, Male and Female Orphan Asylum, and Strangers' Friend Society, £250 each; Deaf and Dumb, and District Provident Society, £100 each.

**WRECKS ON THE GOODWIN AND LONG SANDS.**—Early on Monday morning an express arrived at Ramsgate from Broadstairs, stating that a vessel had sunk upon the south face of the Goodwin Sand, with her crew clinging to the rigging and a signal of distress flying. The lifeboat and steamer of the Ramsgate Harbour Trustees were instantly dispatched with the Broadstairs men, whose craft were aground in the harbour, it being at the time low water. In about an hour after the lifeboat had left a lugger arrived in Ramsgate Harbour with eight persons, being the whole of the crew of the sunken vessel, which proved to be the *Juliana*, of Bilbao, from Christiansand to Bilbao, with a cargo of salt fish. A few days ago a Dutch vessel was lost on the Long Sands, when all hands perished. Another telegraph arrived on Monday at Ramsgate, announcing the total loss of a Danish vessel on the Long Sands. Her crew were fortunately saved.

**INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.**—The amount of subscriptions already advertised is a quarter of a million, and new contributions continue to be poured in. The British residents at Alexandria have sent to the Central Committee £420 10s. The Committee have also received from British residents abroad the following sums:—From Cairo, £192 1s. 3d.; St. Petersburg, £312 11s. 3d.; Lisbon, £200; Corfu, £151 12s. 5d.; Havre, £423 17s. A letter from Vienna states that Count d'Apponyi, Austrian Ambassador in England, has received directions to contribute, in the name of his Government, 2000 ducats to the fund.—An interesting case has recently come under the notice of the Committee entrusted with the administration of this fund, some of the details of which have already been brought before the notice of the public through the medium of the press. We refer to the act of fidelity and bravery performed by the trooper, Booran Buksh, who escorted the wife and family of Captain Speed, then in command of the 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, to a distant place of security, leaving his own children as hostages for the safety of his charge. It now appears that the result of this faithful discharge of duty was that his house and effects were maliciously destroyed by fire. The committee, not being aware of the extent of destruction thus occasioned, but being especially desirous of relieving any distress which may have been incurred in consequence of such signal fidelity, have placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad the sum of five hundred rupees for the supply of the necessities of this brave and serving man.

One of the subscriptions to the Indian Fund is £20 from certain grocers of Stroud, who do not intend to give Christmas-boxes.

## LUCKNOW.

THE following graphic account of two cities in India possessing a melancholy interest at this time are taken from a recent article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Until the annexation of the kingdom of Oude to the Company's possessions, in 1855, the Resident at this Court, who lived at Lucknow, the capital, held a lucrative and important post, which is, of course, now abolished. We have here an account of the sumptuously formal reception given to such fortunate stranger as came furnished with a letter of introduction to the hospitable General, whose brilliant services gained for him the title of the "Bayard of the armies of India."

An escort of two cavalry irregulars, with red turbans, clad in a brown tunic, yellow pantaloons, and large boots, armed with sabres and carbines, and mounted on high-mettled chargers, open a passage through the crowd for the magnificent elephant upon which the stranger is royally mounted, richly caparisoned with red and gold embroidered trappings, supporting a silver howdah with velvet cushions. A black servant, furnished with a parasol, and a mahout, armed with a formidable trident, complete this equipage—worthy of Alexander on his entry into Babylon, with whom a hunting-dress and a round hat unquestionably form a strange contrast. To render unto Caesar what to Caesar belongs we shall commence our peregrinations with the palaces of the King of Oude.

The Marquis of Carabas himself, that rich proprietor of famous memory, might well have sighed over the inequality of Fortune's gifts had chance directed his steps to the city of Lucknow. On every side, at every step, the eye is met by public monuments, palaces, pleasure-houses, and sepulchral mosques, bearing the insignia of native Royalty—two fishes by way of armorial bearings on the façade, and two gilded parasols on the top of the edifice. The explanation of this richness in the Royal apanage is found in the customs adopted by each Sovereign of building a new palace on his accession. Thus most of these edifices, erected only as yesterday, fall into ruin, and the maintenance of the palaces of the King himself leave much to be desired. Nothing can be imagined more miserable than the furniture of these Royal residences: walls whitewashed, or decorated with tarnished arabesques, faded sofas, carpets worn and frayed, and in the favourite apartments basins full of red fishes, clocks without sound or movement, collections of cheap lithographs, the subjects of which often form the most absurd contrasts. I may mention as one example a pavilion in which a series of pictures representing the battles in the Peninsular war are jumbled together with designs taken from the history of Atala and Chactas, whose tawny skin and spart costume have recommended to the Royal boudoir. All this is far enough from that India of the "Arabian Tales" which floats before the imagination of the traveller.

Some details, however, of the private life of this fallen Indian monarchy catch the attention in passing which are of interest. The apartments reserved for the harem occupy more than one-half of the buildings in all the Royal habitations; for the King of Lucknow is, unquestionably, one of the greatest polygamists in the world. His seraglio is composed of five hundred women, and hardly a month passes that he has not the strange fancy of enacting four times a day the well-known religious ceremonies of marriage conformably to the rights of the Mussulman law. Foremost among the diversions which sometimes draw this crowned representative of India in the good old time from the charms of the zenana must be placed the combats of animals. These sports take place in the palace where strangers are received, and, in spite of their cruelty, I much regret not having witnessed any of them. The arena, or theatre, in no way recalls the gigantic circuses of the Romans: it is a small courtyard, a few hundred feet square, overlooked by high walls, with a gallery opening on the first story, and protected by thick bars, from which the spectator can fearlessly watch all the details of the combat. On the ground floor are a dozen boxes or cages, in which live the four-footed gladiators, the heroes of these fêtes; these were inhabited at the time of my visit by only three tigers, but a hint from the keeper would quickly fill these empty boxes, for tigers abound in the territory of Oude, and it is not unusual to meet these animals in the streets of Lucknow led in a leash like dogs, or chained to the house-doors. The proprietor of a villa situated on the road of the English cantonments has conceived the singular idea of erecting, as a kind of lodge, at each end of his grounds, a tent inhabited by a tiger, whose glaring eyes and deep roar must in the nighttime stagger the stranger who passes the spot.

An English traveller, who visited the menagerie of the King of Oude some years ago, relates his having seen in a cage adjoining that of some tigers a man-simiferous animal of the genus *homo*, or something very nearly allied to it: the keeper pointed it out to him as a *jungle adme*, or wild man, a biped which for many years had been one of the chief ornaments of the menagerie, and whose habits were perfectly similar to its four-footed companions. Mute as the hyena of the adjoining cage, he never failed, like his neighbour the tiger, to take a siesta regularly after his repast on raw flesh. This denizen of the woods had been found in a wolf's lair in the depths of a forest on the frontiers of the kingdoms of Oude and Nepaul. The wolves, which abound in these countries, often carry off children from the villages, but the little captives do not always fall a prey to the tooth of their captor. Many instances are recorded of children being carried off by a she wolf to her cubs, all the habits of which (poor humanity!) the little stranger acquired. An officer in the Company's service related to me the following story in connection with these Indian Romulus, which I give the reader without comment:—

In the village of Chupray, to the east of Sultanpore, lived a man and his wife, with their child of three years. In March,

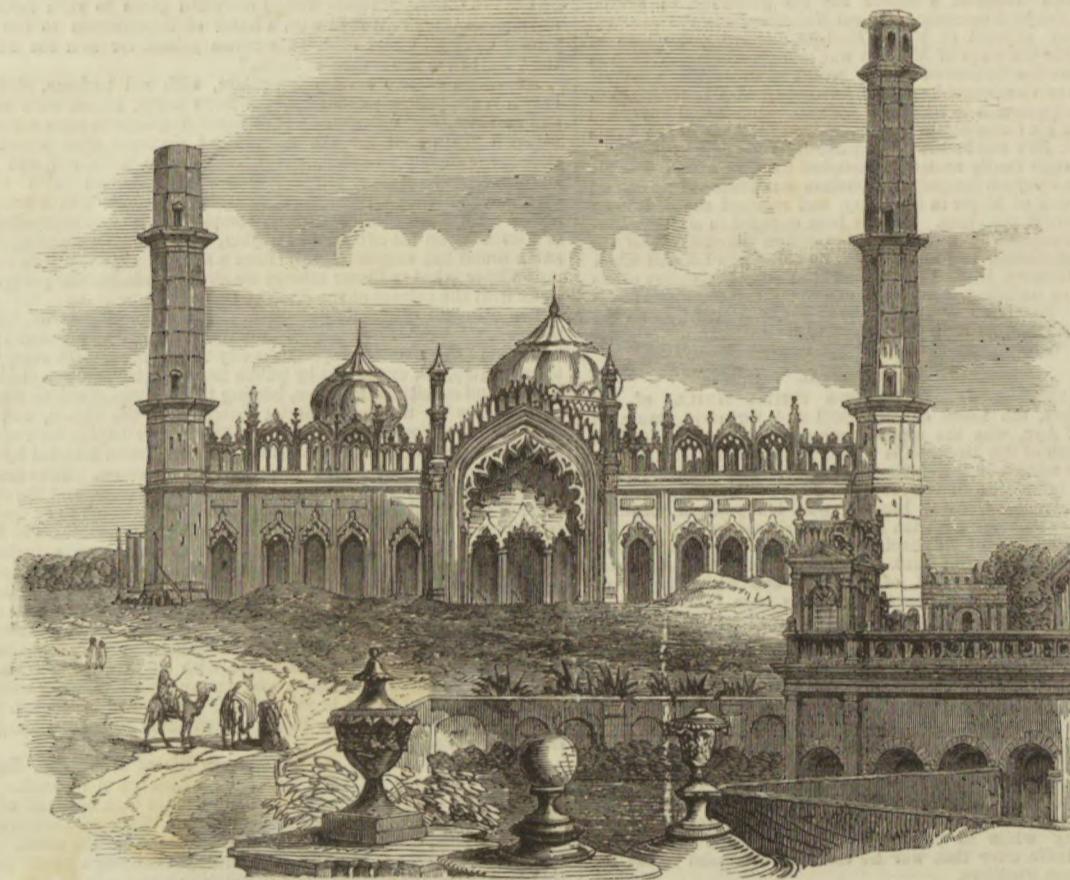
and cries of the parents. For several days search was made, under the direction of the father, by his friends and neighbours, but in vain, and at length all hope was abandoned of finding any trace of the lost child. Six years elapsed without the mother (who had lost her husband in the interval) hearing anything of her child. In the month of February, 1849, two sepoys, who had come on furlough to the town of Singramow, near Chupray, left home one fine morning to ramble on the banks of the little river which runs through the village. Sitting by the water side, and enjoying the breeze, they all at once saw, to their amazement, three young wolves in company, with a little boy, steal cautiously out of the jungle to the river, where they quenched their thirst. The sepoys, recovering from their first amazement, ran off in pursuit of the little troop, and succeeded in capturing the child just as he was creeping into a cave where the three wolf-cubs had preceded him. He tried at first to defend himself with his teeth against his captors, but the latter held him tight, and took him to their lodgings, where they fed him for three weeks on raw flesh and game. At last, finding the cost of keeping him too heavy, they resolved to take him to the Kholepoor Bazaar, where some charitable persons had promised to undertake his support. A labourer from Chuprah, who saw the little boy at the bazaar, related, on his return to the village, the particulars of his capture by the sepoys, and thus the story reached the ears of his mother. She lost no time in going to the bazaar, and at once recognised on the child's body not only the scar on the cheek, and that left by the wolf's teeth on his back, but also a mark on the thigh which he had at his birth. Satisfied of the identity of the poor creature, she took him back with her to the village, where all her neighbours instantly recognised the boy. For many months the mother endeavoured by assiduous care to bring her child back to human ways and habits; but her efforts were all in vain, and at last, in disgust, she resolved to abandon him to public charity. The child was then received by the servants of the officer who told me this strange history, and they treated him as they would have done a wild dog. Thus he continued to live for about a year; his body exhaled a very disagreeable odour; his knees and elbows were hardened like horn, doubtless from the habit of walking on all fours, which he had contracted among his companions, the young wolves. Every night he repaired to the neighbouring jungle, and never failed to take his part of the carrion he picked up on his way. He generally walked upright, but took his food on all fours in the company of a dog with which he formed a great intimacy. He was never seen to laugh, nor heard to speak. He died almost suddenly, after having swallowed a great quantity of water.

After this digression we return to the various curiosities which the palace of his Majesty of Oude presents to the traveller. The transition requires no great oratorical introduction; for the Indian Potentate, who, like *Shahabaham* (that truest of all the characters that ever came from the pen of M. Scribe), the King of Lucknow, keeps an aviary, with a magnificent collection of paroquets; a fal-

conry, the keepers of which obligingly improvise, in consideration of certain *backshish*, for the profit of the European visitor, a flight at a heron or pigeon; and, lastly, a menagerie of deer, among which are seen antelopes and stags equipped for the combat. A word only about this childish sport of Indian Royalty. As soon as the two stags are face to face, like gallant Paladins they rush at each other, and their lowered heads meet with a shock and such a sound that you expect to see instantly the brains nature has put into them scattered to the winds. The combat of the antelopes is much more graceful. These pretty animals immediately enlace their elongated horns, and fight with energy and agility, and practise every kind of *ruse* that would do honour to the most accomplished wrestler.

I have said that every King of Oude, on his accession, erects a new palace; and usage requires the ceremonies of the coronation to be performed in an edifice set apart for the purpose, in which is a throne, the scene of many tragedies. The walls still bear the traces of the combat which the English authority was obliged to hold, in 1839, to prevent an ambitious Rancee from placing the crown on the head of her favourite son, to the exclusion of the legitimate heir, the present King. The throne, of solid silver, encrusted with precious stones, is a very respectable specimen of workmanship; around which stands a guard of sentinels of prodigious stature. The loose costumes of the Carnival at Paris can give no idea of the tattered uniforms of the King of Oude's soldiers—dilapidated shakos, plumes of impossible form or make; red jackets without sleeves, and, by way of compensation, red sleeves without jackets; pantaloons covered with arabesques of all colours, and frequently exhibiting the most deplorable holes—this is but an imperfect sketch of these fantastic soldiers, in comparison with whom the most tattered Spanish beggars may be regarded as a set of well-dressed fellows. The population of the kingdom of Oude, however, furnishes the large majority of the sepoys in the Bengal army, better specimens of whom may be seen at the gate of the English Residency; but, if the Government and the well-filled treasury of the Company can metamorphose into soldiers of a European deportment the primitive men from whom its armies are recruited, such a marvel surpasses the political knowledge of the corrupt and ignorant councillors who direct the affairs of Oude; and the poor soldiers of the latter, often several years in arrear of pay, before thinking of clothing their bodies, have enough to do to succeed in filling their bellies.

Ragged as it is, however, the army is not the most vicious part of the kingdom of Oude. The taxes cannot be collected without the aid of a military force. All the roads are infested with villains of the worst description. A few days only before my arrival a robber chief had been captured, named Jaggernauth-Chuprassee, whose crimes had for ten years spread terror and desolation throughout the country. This monster, who had commenced his career with fratricide, committed cruelties on his victims passing belief. To bury his prisoners alive, to fill their beard, hair, nostrils, and ears with gunpowder, and fire it, were the favourite practices of this tawny savage. Some days



PART OF THE IMAM BALA, LUCKNOW.

before his arrest he had cut off the fore finger of a captive and sent it to his family, with a message that they should receive his head unless by a given day a ransom of 400 rupees were paid him—a threat the execution of which his arrest prevented. It is easy to see that such a state of things renders all progress impossible, and that the territories of Oude—perhaps the most favoured portion of the Indian Continent—present everywhere only misery and desolation.

The tombs of the Kings in the city of Lucknow are very numerous, and some of them possess interest. That of Asuphur Dowlah, uncle of King Naseer ul Din, stands in the Imambarah, or cathedral, amidst the solitude of one of the vastest halls in the world. The tomb of Naseer ul Dowlah, father of the last sovereign of Oude, is a more fanciful monument, and well kept up. A monumental portico, surmounted with minarets, ushers the visitors into garden of the most smiling aspect, adorned with fountains, flowers, and statues. To the right and left, in the middle of the wall of inclosure, stand monuments reproducing on a small scale the forms of the Tarje of Agra; and in the background of the picture the sepulchral mosque, with its walls of dazzling whiteness, and its roof bristling with elegant bell-turrets on the gilded domes. In the great hall Royal caprice has assembled round the tomb a whimsical collection of old stores, in which are seen in the first line every variety of modes of illuminating—the simple argand lamp, the carcel lamp, candlesticks, glass chandeliers, furnished with globes of all colours—yellow, green, violet, red. Then follow curious specimens of goldsmiths' work, representing women with peacock's tails; a satyr in classical uniform; two tigers, in green enamel, nearly of the natural size; and, on the wall, in the midst of bundles of rusty swords and unserviceable pistols, mechanical pictures, representing a railroad, or a steamer on a stormy sea. This singular monument is situated at one extremity of the city.

Lucknow ranks among the most populous cities in the world, containing above 500,000 inhabitants. In passing through the streets a dense crowd meets you at every step, through which your elephants and escort clear a passage with no little difficulty. But amidst this multitude, all covered with rags, scenes occasionally catch the eye which recall the luxury of India in the good old time. A dignitary of the empire—robed in white muslin, and wearing a fanciful turban, adorned with a plume of bird-of-paradise feathers and a star of diamonds—advances on a richly-carpeted elephant, surrounded by a score of ragged attendants, armed with long guns, sabres, and bucklers. In another place is seen moving along a mysterious gilt palanquin, guarded by armed eunuchs, before which the crowd re-

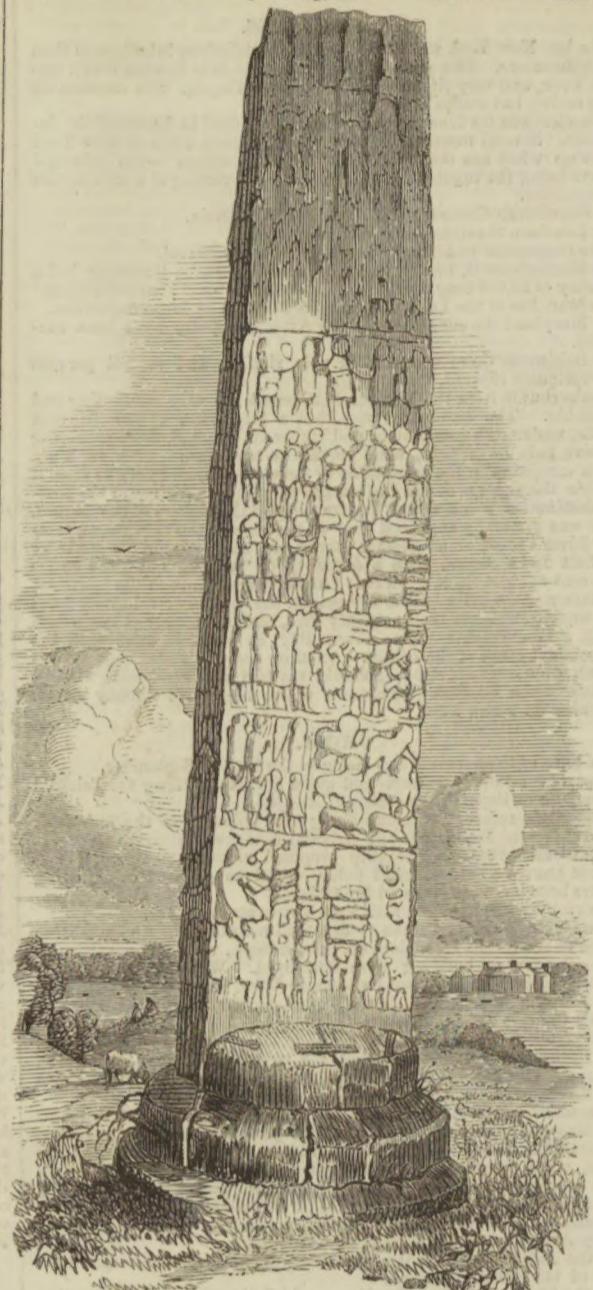
spectfully moves aside. Such are the street scenes. As for the habits of the people, in riding through the city perched on your high seat—on a level with the first (and only) story of the houses—it is easy, without the assistance of the *diabolique boiteux*, for the eye to penetrate into the secret ménage of the miserable houses in which the rudest beds and a few copper utensils compose all the furniture! But what gives a peculiar stamp to the streets of Lucknow are the black beauties, adorned in the most beautiful attire, who present themselves at every window and balcony.

Lucknow cannot be quitted without visiting the Palace of Constantia, erected by General Martin. This man, the son of a workman, was born in 1732, at Lyons, and went to India as a private soldier with the Count de Lally, Governor of Pondicherry. He afterwards went to Madras, and finally to Oude, where by his great talent he rose to the command of the Royal arsenals, and exercised an unlimited power over the affairs of State. He realised a large fortune, and died, in 1800, a Major-General in the Bengal army. In his will, after providing for his family, he founded and richly endowed educational institutions at Lucknow, and establishments in his native city of Lyons, which in gratitude to his memory are named Lamarrière.

The Palace of Constantia, situated at some distance from Lucknow, contains a schoolhouse, which is maintained free of cost by the heirs of the General, and is one of the most curious structures that can be imagined. It is difficult, even after a minute examination, to divine the original intention of this gigantic assemblage of bricks and mortar. Two semicircular galleries of one story are attached to the body of the edifice, surmounted by a series (five stories I think) of small pavilions, of terraces one above another, just like a house of cards, and adorned with a profusion of statues of every kind—Louis XV. shepherds, Chinese men and women, Roman Emperors, the gods of Olympus, and the sages of Greece. The top of this Babel commands a truly magnificent view: at the back of the monument the city of Lucknow displays the magical panorama of its gilded domes, its elegant minarets, its thousand monuments, which, seen afar off, as all objects ought to be viewed in the East, present an aspect full of originality and magnificence. In front of the facade of the palace rises a large column, the shaft of which is said to serve as the tomb of the General, who directed in his will that his remains should be interred in the vaults of Constantia. A white marble sarcophagus contains the ashes of this fortunate adventurer.

#### ANCIENT MONUMENT CALLED "SUENO'S STONE," NEAR FORRES, IN MORAY, N.B.

In the absence of all authentic evidence, it would be vain attempting to ascertain the precise period at which this memorial was erected, or what particular event it was intended to celebrate. Pillars of this description were commonly set up, either as sacred memorials to



"SUENO'S STONE," NEAR FORRES, MORAY, N.B.—SKETCHED BY S. DUKENFIELD SWARBREAK.

denote the places where Christianity was first taught, to mark the graves of distinguished individuals, or to perpetuate some great victory.

Many opinions have been hazarded as to the origin of this splendid memorial, differing as widely as possible from each other—one commonly received opinion being that it was erected to commemorate the victory of Forres, obtained (according to Shaw, in his "History of Moray," 1775, p. 209) by the Danes, under the Generals of Sueno, in 1008 over the Scots under their King Malcolm II., who was severely wounded in the battle, and its appellation of "Sueno stone" would seem to favour such an opinion; whilst others have surmised, with equal probability, that it was erected to commemorate their final expulsion from the coast by the same King, some time afterwards.

In Gordon's "Itinerarium Septentrionale," published in 1726, is given a very detailed account of this monument, which, as it was written nearly 181 years ago, and corresponds very accurately with its present state, considering the time that has elapsed since, we shall transcribe. "The stone," he says, "near the town of Forres, in Moray, far surpasses all others in magnificence and grandeur, and is perhaps one of the most stately monuments of that kind in Europe. It rises about 23 feet in height above ground, and is, I am credibly informed, no less than 12 or 15 feet below, so that the total height is at least 35 feet, and its breadth near 5. It is all one entire stone. A great variety of figures in low relief are carved thereon, viz., on its north face, some of them still distinct and visible, but the injury of the weather has obscured those on the upper part. What the import of these figures is I am at a loss (he says) to determine. The whole above ground is divided into seven compartments, the lowest of which is almost hid by some steps or supports, lately made to secure it from falling. The second contains sundry figures, but most of them defaced. In the third I discovered several of a monstrous form, resembling four-footed beasts with human heads, and others of men standing together. In the fourth division are six or seven ensigns or standards, with some figures holding obscure weapons in their hands. The fifth and sixth divisions are filled with the like figures, and in the uppermost of all have been others which are now in a great measure defaced. On the reverse side (the south face) is a cross like those at Aberlemny (near Brechin), beneath which are two human figures of a very disproportionate, or Gothic form." "We have reason to think," he continues, "that where figures of armed men, and standards and military ensigns appear, those were undoubtedly designed as trophies of victory."

REVERSE SIDE OF "SUENO'S STONE."

The engraved illustrations in Gordon's work are very meagre and poor, and convey no idea of the highly-wrought carvings on this celebrated stone. The outlines of many of the figures are still extremely distinct, and the singularly-beautiful interlaced work on the borders, or sides, and the elaborately-carved Runic knots on the south face of the pillar are very perfect at the present day; the latter showing it to be a memorial of very remote antiquity, whilst the cross clearly denotes its erection to have been at a period subsequent to the Christian era.



SCENE FROM BALFE'S NEW OPERA OF "THE ROSE OF CASTILE," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

## FIGURE-HEAD PICKED UP OFF LOWESTOFT.

We have received from a Correspondent at Lowestoft two stereoscopic views of a female figure-head, which was picked up by one of the fishing-boats' crew, thirty miles off the above port, on Friday evening, October 2. The figure is perfect; the face and bust are uncovered,



FIGURE-HEAD FOUND OFF LOWESTOFT.

while the head and back, down to the skirts, are clothed with thousands of barnacles, as with a cloak of rich fur spangled with pearls—presenting at once a rich and curious appearance. The fish lived some days, though exhibited under canvas every day since taken by the fishermen. Our Correspondent adds:—"It may be called a mermaid, if not a living mermaid." Really such "a find" as this has something to do with explaining the common notion of the existence of a mermaid.

**WRECK OF THE "DUNBAR."**—This ship, on her passage from London to Sidney, New South Wales, was wrecked on the night of the 20th August, at the Heads, about six miles from Sidney. She had on board 140 passengers—all of whom are lost, together with her crew, except one seaman, named Johnson. The rescue of the latter is thus described by a Sidney paper:—"Johnson, who was thrown upon a shelf of the rock, was enabled to obtain some shelter behind a projection, and there he slept. When the morning broke he saw the wreck and the bodies of his late companions. He endeavoured to make signals, but was undiscovered. He uttered cries, but the boiling ocean prevented them being heard. A careful search was, however, making. Every spot where there was a chance of seeing any object below was occupied by spectators. At last a cry was heard—'there is a man upon the rocks.' A rope was lowered without delay. After some failures it was brought within his reach. There was danger from the projection of the rocks, but having entwined the rope with seaman's skill around him, he gave the signal, and he was drawn up some two hundred feet, and was received by the crowd with cries of gratulation and joy. He had passed about thirty hours upon the rocks.

**SPANISH BANDITS.**—The Madrid papers contain the following:—"Seven bandits, armed with blunderbusses, invaded the village of Galerino in this province, on Sunday, the 5th, when all the inhabitants were attending Divine service, and locked them up in the church, threatening to murder any one who should attempt to leave. They then summoned the sister of the parish priest, and made her unlock the door of his house. This house they completely pillaged, and they did the same in the houses of two or three of the wealthier inhabitants, after which they made off with their booty. The inhabitants, having been released from the church by the priest's sister, armed themselves with guns, scythes, pitchforks, and clubs, and, going in pursuit of the bandits, overtook them near the villages of Manzaneras and Villarcejo, some of the inhabitants of which joined the pursuers. A regular combat ensued. One of the peasants was shot dead. At length the bandits, having exhausted their ammunition, and having been all more or less wounded, were secured, and were lodged in gaol." The papers add that in Catalonia two or three gangs of brigands are causing great consternation.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.

We engrave from Mr. Balfe's very successful opera, "The Rose of Castile," the accompanying scene, which forms the finale to the first act. The incident is as follows:—Elvira, the disguised Queen (Miss Louisa Fyne) is about to return to Valladolid, and decides to put herself under the escort of Don Pedro (Mr. Weiss) to the disappointment and umbrage of Manuel, the seeming muleteer (Mr. Harrisson), who frightens the ridiculous courtier Don Sallust (Mr. Honey) by threatening him with his whip. Our Artist has happily caught the spirit of the group.

## THE GREAT AMERICAN DOG, "PRINCE."

THIS extraordinary dog has recently been brought to England by his proprietor, Mr. Francis Butler, of New York, who, on Thursday week, had the honour of attending at Windsor Castle, with his noble com-

panion. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort are stated by Mr. Butler to have been much interested in this remarkable specimen of the dog, his gigantic proportions, and symmetrical beauty, with which are combined dauntless courage and perfect docility. Several photographs were taken of this fine animal in the Palace-yard, by Mr. Bambridge, photographer to the Prince Consort; and a sensation was produced in the Royal Barracks, at Eton College, and throughout the town of Windsor, on the appearance of this extraordinary visitor.

"Prince" was born in Pennsylvania, U.S. As he is barely a year old, he is far from being yet fully developed. His dimensions are nearly as follows:—Height, 37 inches; length, 7 feet 9 inches; girth of body, 41 inches; girth of fore-leg, 13 inches; girth of neck, 25 inches; weight, over 200lb. Such is his strength, that a man weighing 200lb. may spring on his back without causing him to flinch. He has been accustomed to carry a boy on his back; consequently he requires but little practice to make him a first-rate "saddle-dog." "Prince" is valued by his owner at 250 guineas.



THE GREAT AMERICAN DOG "PRINCE."



takes to regulate the currency is now especially bound to make this capital available for public use by authorising the issue of small notes, and we can only regret that the Executive Government had not the courage and the zeal to do what Parliament, when it meets, will, we trust, be required to do. At the same time the middle classes must be reminded that they must do their part. They ought only to seek and only to receive relief on the condition that they shall as speedily as possible adjust all outstanding credit and very cautiously circumscribe credit in future.

Now that Parliament is called together on account of the chief money law having been set aside, we hope that further measures will be adopted. Small notes, payable at fixed dates, which would be the readiest and the cheapest of savings'-banks for the multitude, should at least not be discouraged nor classed as illegalities. Some existing banks, and to which by the Acts of 1844 and 1845 a monopoly is conceded, are found at fault—including, let us openly say, the Bank of England, which was only saved and protected by the power of the State because it was the instrument of the State; and some monopolist banks having failed, it is surely time to consider whether banking should not be set free. The time is coming when the public and the Legislature must take the whole subject of the currency into its consideration; and we know no principle on which the nation can so firmly rely as the principle of Free-trade.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen assembled a Privy Council on Monday at Windsor Castle, at which a proclamation was issued, summoning Parliament to meet for the dispatch of public business on Thursday, the 3rd of December. The Council was attended by nearly all the Ministers. After their deliberations her Majesty gave audiences to Viscount Palmerston, Lord Panmure, and the Earl Granville.

On Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia the affianced husband of the Princess Royal, arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen and the Prince Consort.

On Wednesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness walked in the Home Park, accompanied by Prince Frederick William, and the Princess Royal. In the evening the Duchess of Kent joined the Royal dinner party.

On Thursday the Princes of Siam, on a special mission to this Court, were received by her Majesty.

The Duchess of Athol has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Earl of Caithness and General Sir Edward Bowater have succeeded Lord Cremonre and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains orders for the Court's going into mourning on the 19th instant, for her late Royal Highness the Duchess de Nemours, first cousin to her Majesty, viz.:—The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and earrings, black or white shoes, fans, and tippets; the gentlemen to wear black, full-trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Thursday, the 26th inst.:—The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans, and tippets; or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons: the gentlemen to wear black coats, and black, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver, stuff waistcoats, full-trimmed, coloured sword and buckles. And on Thursday, the 3rd of December, the Court to go out of mourning.

#### THE LATE DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.

The funeral of this deeply-lamented Princess took place on Saturday, at Weybridge. The remains of her Royal Highness were deposited in the same vault where rest those of his late Majesty Louis Philippe. The Queen Amelie and all the members of the Royal family were present, except the Prince and Princess Joinville, who had not then arrived in England. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, came over from Windsor, and joined the mourners at the chapel. The ceremony is described to have been singularly affecting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess de Joinville returned on Tuesday to Claremont, from their recent tour in Turkey and the Crimea. Their Royal Highnesses are observing the strictest privacy, consequent on the distressing family bereavement they have lately suffered.

His Excellency the Count de Platen, the newly-appointed Minister from the Court of Sweden, is expected to arrive at the residence of the Legation, in Halkin-street West, early next month.

The Countess Chrepotowitch has arrived at Chesham House from Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Lucan have been plunged into the deepest grief by the demise of their youngest daughter, the Lady Elizabeth Bingham, who died at Pan, in the South of France, on the 6th inst. Her Ladyship had been in delicate health for some months.

The Earl of Yarborough has arrived in town after a lengthened sojourn in Italy.

The Earl and Countess Somers have taken a residence in Rome, where the noble Earl and Countess propose to pass the winter.

Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, accompanied by the Viscountess, has returned to Combermere Abbey, from Leamington. The noble Viscount has entirely recovered from his recent attack of influenza.

Lord and Lady Olivia Ossulston have returned to Claridge's Hotel, from visiting the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiegne.

**PARLIAMENTARY REFORM MANIFESTO.**—An address to the people of the United Kingdom, embodying a scheme of Parliamentary Reform, and emanating from a committee composed partly of members of the House of Commons and others of the advanced Liberal class of politicians, has just been printed, and is now in course of circulation and signature. It was settled and adopted at a meeting of the committee held recently at the Guildhall Coffee-house, at which Mr. Ayrton, M.P.; Mr. Clay, M.P.; Mr. Gilpin, M.P.; Mr. White, M.P.; Mr. Williams, M.P.; Mr. Edward Miall, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. J. F. Gassiot, Mr. Whitehurst, secretary to the Ballot Society, and others, were in attendance. The following are the six points:—1. The extension of the borough franchise in England and Wales to every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall occupy as owner or tenant in part or whole any premises within the borough which are rated to the relief of the poor. 2. The extension of the county franchise in England and Wales to all £10 occupiers at least; and the assimilation, as far as possible, of the franchise in Scotland and Ireland to those of England and Wales. 3. Protection to the voter by the ballot on a plan similar to that adopted in the Australian colonies. 4. A reappointment of seats, that shall make such an approach to an equalisation of constituencies as shall give in the United Kingdom a majority of members to a majority of electors. 5. Abolition of property qualification for members. 6. The calling of a new Parliament every three years.

**A TURKISH FEMALE ORCHESTRA.**—A novel want of a Turkish lady has just led to the execution of an order of peculiar character by an English firm. The Sultana Fatima, daughter of his Highness of Turkey, not long ago resolved to form an orchestra, all the performers in which should be ladies. It was the desire of her Highness that the instruments should be entirely of English manufacture, and the order was intrusted to Messrs. Key, Rudall, and Co., of Charing-cross, who have implicitly observed her wishes in this respect. The collection, which is now complete, is composed of wind, stringed, and percussion instruments, fifty-six in number. All of them have been constructed, as respects lightness and elegance of finish, with due regard to the powers of the fair performers. Among the wind instruments there are, besides flutes and clarionets, brass cornets, hautboys, flugel horns, euphonions, trumpets, and trombones, the latter made with the rotatory action, by which the ungraceful pumping motion of the common trombone is avoided. Of stringed instruments there are violoncellos, tenor viols, with bass and double bass, and a harp. The percussion implements are side drums, kettle drums, a bass drum, and the chapeau chinois. Great pains have been bestowed on the chromatic decoration of the drums, green and scarlet being the prevailing hues wherever colour is admissible. The collection will be shipped for Constantinople in a few days.

**THE MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.**—The following message has been received by the Mediterranean Telegraph Extension Company:—“Cagliari, 11.38 p.m., Wednesday. To the Directors of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, 158, Gresham House, London. We yesterday completed successfully the submarine cable between Cagliari and Malta, in seventy hours. We intend to start on Saturday for Corfu.—R. S. NEWALL, CHARLES LIDDELL.”

**ERATUM.**—In our last week's notice of Mr. Landseer's fine print of “The Horse Fair,” after Rosa Bonheur, for “Lithograph” read “print.”

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

**SIR ROBERT PEEL AT TAMWORTH.**—On Tuesday evening Sir Robert Peel and Lord Rayham, members for Tamworth, were present at an entertainment given to the ex-Mayor of that town, Mr. E. B. Hamel, The Mayor. Mr. S. Hanson presided. In responding to the toast of “The Borough Members,” Sir Robert Peel, after a few prefatory observations, proceeded to condemn the conduct of Ministers in reference to India, and in very severe language. He said: How one man began to toady Lord Palmerston here, and to abuse him there, was very interesting. The ball opened with Mr. Bernal Osborne, his late colleague, and the Secretary to the Admiralty—a very witty, vivacious man, as everybody knew; a clever fellow, monstrous clever fellow. He said, “Lord Palmerston, gentleman, is one of the greatest men in England: he gets up at six every morning and writes till twelve;—all this was in the papers—“I know it (he said); oh, I know it. He goes out shooting—more of course for exercise than amusement. I know it; and while shooting he receives the Government despatches, takes off his hat, steps aside and writes the answer, while Fonte is looking up partridges.” All this appeared in the public papers. Now they came to the dinner, which took place the other day at the Mansion House. His whole speech was a defence of Lord Canning. Now just observe, nobody had attacked Lord Canning. Lord Granville said that he was the greatest man that ever lived. He (Sir Robert) was informed that having made these observations, having begun well, they fell as flat as ditch water on the assembly. Then came Lord Palmerston, who was in capital humour. Lord Palmerston was an important man. Though the Austrian and Russian Ministers were in London, there were only present at the banquet the sable representative of the republic of Hayti and the Siamese twins; and Palmerston, turning round to them, said: “Don't consider, gentlemen, that the 40,000 men we have sent to India is a proof that England is weak. Let anybody,” said he, (shaking his fingers at the *corps diplomatique*), “let anybody come and attack England, and he will see that he has a dangerous game to play, and that she is the same as before.” A sweeping reform was indeed necessary, and next session Lord Palmerston's Government must have care how they grappled with the subject. It might be necessary for Lord Palmerston to rally round him his independent supporters; to embody those who would give a vigorous expression to his policy.

**DR. LIVINGSTONE** delivered a lecture to the members of the University of Oxford, at the Sheldonian Theatre, on Tuesday afternoon. The attendance was very numerous, and included a large number of ladies and distinguished personages.

**RIOTS AT NOTTINGHAM.**—On Monday evening several thousands of unemployed operatives assembled in the Market-square, and appointed a deputation to the Mayor, asking for relief. Next morning the usual step was taken, at the meeting of the Board of Guardians, of agreeing to request the Poor-law Commissioners to suspend for three months the order which prohibits them from granting relief to able-bodied men without submitting them to the labour test. On Tuesday afternoon another assemblage took place in the Market-square, when not less than ten thousand persons were present. The steps which had been taken were explained to them by their own speakers, who urged them to remain peaceful, and await the reply of the Poor-law Commissioners. The meeting would, probably, as far as the operatives were concerned, have terminated in a peaceful manner, but a number of “roughs” had mixed with the crowd, intending to make the demonstration a pretext for deeds of lawless violence. Plunder appeared to be their only object, and, accordingly, one of the first points selected for attack was the shop of Mr. Travell, a jeweller and pawnbroker, of the Long Row. The window was smashed by stones, and the mob then rushed up, and watches, rings, and other articles to a considerable value were quickly seized. Stones were also sent through the windows of the adjoining shops, but nothing of any value was stolen. Information of what had happened was instantly conveyed to the police station, and police constables were dispatched to the scene of devastation. But by this time the rioters had got clear off with their booty. Towards night the rabble gradually separated into small bands, and returned home, breaking windows as they went, and entering any shops or houses which might remain open, and demanding money or bread. One man who had rendered himself conspicuous in the disorderly proceedings in the fore part of the evening has been apprehended by the police. On Wednesday morning the town had resumed its wonted quietness.

**DEATH STRUGGLE FOR A KISS.**—On Monday an inquest was held at Leeds upon the body of Joseph Macdonald, aged twenty-one, who lost his life through a fall on the previous Friday, in a struggle which took place between him and a girl from whom he was endeavouring to steal a kiss: the cellar-door being open, both fell down the stairs, Macdonald alighting on his head. He died next morning. The jury returned a verdict of “Accidental death.”

**COLLIERY ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday last twelve men were suffocated in a coal-pit at Staveley, near Chesterfield, whilst they were attempting to extinguish a fire which had broken out in the pit.

**FIRE AT WORSLEY HALL.**—The magnificent seat of the Earl of Ellesmere was in danger of destruction by fire on Friday week. The fire broke out in a closet at the top of the house, adjoining the attics, at about four in the morning, and was discovered by one of the servants. An immediate alarm was given, when, with the assistance of the villagers, the servants succeeded in cutting off the threatened danger. Considerable damage was done to the furniture and decorations of the rooms.

**THE RECENT OUTRAGE AT BLACKLANDS, NEAR PLYMOUTH.**—A third person, named Collman, was apprehended at Plymouth on Saturday last, charged with being concerned with Boghurst and Brown (who were committed for trial on Friday) in attempting to murder W. Braddon, Esq., a magistrate of the county, whilst sleeping in bed on the night of Friday, the 22nd of October. Mr. Braddon is still in a precarious state, and has not yet been able to give any account of the outrage. Coleman has made a confession that he is implicated with the two prisoners committed for trial. A gold pencil-case, stolen from the premises, was sold by Boghurst, in Stonehouse, and is in the hands of the police.

**RIOT AT LURGAN.**—On Friday afternoon (last week) a mob, composed of weavers, attacked the power-loom factory of Mr. Jas. Malcolm, of Lurgan. Being driven off by the police, they commenced to demolish the windows of his private residence. Shots were fired, and several persons were wounded, though not dangerously. Some arrests have been made by the police.

**THE STEVENAGE MURDER.**—Jeremiah Carpenter, (against whom a coroner's jury had returned a verdict of “Wilful Murder” on Monday) was again brought before the Reverend Mr. Prodgers and a bench of magistrates, to undergo final examination upon the charge of murdering John Starkins, the police constable. After an inquiry, which lasted for several hours, the prisoner was also committed under the magistrates' warrant to take his trial for “Wilful Murder.”

**FOREIGN FEMALE SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.**—Peter Rumph, a German, was charged at the Wakefield police-court, on Monday, with assaulting a girl named Marguerette Hoyler, also a native of Germany. The evidence which was elicited disclosed the system of bad usage to which itinerant musicians are subjected by their masters. About six months ago Rumph had brought the complainant over from Germany, where she was “bound” to him for three years, for the purpose of playing a piano about the streets, with the understanding that she was to receive £12 at the expiration of her apprenticeship, he, in the meantime, undertaking to provide her with food and clothing. It now appeared that the food consisted of two meals a day—a miserable breakfast at seven o'clock in the morning, and a like meal when the girl came home at twelve o'clock at night. The latter meal, however, was dependent on the girl bringing enough money home to satisfy the cupidity of her employer. If this was not the case he was in the habit of savagely beating her. The girl stated that on the 6th of the present month she went home, and, her master not being satisfied with her day's earnings, he attacked her in a furious manner, knocked her down, kicked her, stripped her of her clothes, shoes, and stockings, and, taking a knife, said he would kill her. He was ill-using her for nearly two hours, when he turned her into the street almost in a state of nudity. The complainant went to another girl whom the defendant had brought from Germany, but who had left him in consequence of the brutality of his conduct, and from whom she obtained some clothes. There were other young women in court who had been bound to Rumph, and who gave evidence as to the cruelty of his disposition, and also stated that they had never received one halfpenny of the £12 with which he had pretended they should be remunerated. The defendant was fined £1, or in default to be committed for a month to the House of Correction.

**MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—A farmer at Ashover named James Simpson returning from Alfreton market on Friday, was shot in a lonely part of the road flanked by a wood, and died soon after being discovered, having been insensible from the time he was found. The report of the shot was heard, but nothing was seen of the murderer, the place being one of the most secluded that could well be imagined. A silver watch, a few shillings, and some groceries were all the plunder obtained. It is supposed the miscreants mistook the farmer for a colliery-agent, who would be passing about that time with a large sum of money, required to pay his men, and who was, in fact, the first person to find the murdered man. The scene of the murder is a few miles only from the residence of the Rev. J. Nodder, whose house was the scene of a remarkable burglary some months ago. Two men who were seen in the locality of the murder have been apprehended, and upon one was found a dark lantern and in a box where he was lodging some groceries were also discovered.

**ROAD MAKING.**—Mr. William Howitt, in a letter to the newspapers, points out how much we are behind our neighbours in road-making; throwing on loose stones three or four inches in depth, adding fearfully to the labour of horses at a time of year when they are notoriously faint. In France, he says, they have a simple and effectual method of saving their road metal, their horses, their carriages, and their tempers, by passing a stout roller drawn by a heavy team of horses over the new material the moment it is laid down. By this method the metal is at once equally pressed down into its place as soon as it is once laid level, and the roller is passed and repassed over it till it is nearly as solid and as smooth as the old road. Mr. Howitt suggests that the matter should be taken up by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

**SUICIDE IN BOW-STREET POLICE STATION.**—On Monday afternoon, a young man about twenty-five years of age, named James Hagan, was charged at Bow-street with being incapable of taking care of his son and horse in the Strand, from intoxication. On being visited in his cell he was found hanging to the door-handle. He was at once taken to the hospital, but the attempts to restore life all failed.

**FATAL ACCIDENT FROM MACHINERY.**—On Monday morning, as four men were working a travelling crane at the manufactory of Messrs. Humphrey, Fenwick, and Dykes, engineers, Deptford-green, the crane and the machinery attached to it fell upon the men, seriously injuring them. They were at once conveyed to the *Dreadnought* hospital ship—John Elliott, one of the sufferers, who had both legs fractured, dying shortly after his admission.

**DR. ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG.**—Dr. Alexander Armstrong, R.N., who was Surgeon of H.M.S. *Investigator*, at the discovery of the north-west passage, has been awarded Sir Gilbert Blane's Gold Medal for the high merit of his medical and scientific journal of this ever-memorable and eventful voyage.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

“Good reasons must, perforce, give way to better,” and the good reasons which the other day decided the Government in favour of prorogation that forbade any idea of a Parliamentary sitting until the usual time, have succumbed to the doubtless better ones which have caused Parliament to be summoned for a very early day in December. There is no doubt as to two of the topics which will be adverted to in the inauguration speech, and it seems impossible that the *verata questio* of Parliamentary Reform should not also be settled one way or the other within ten minutes from the entry of her Majesty at the House of Lords. We shall learn whether India and the Currency are not deemed topics important enough to demand, with finance, the chief part of the Session for their consideration, or whether, in addition, the Legislature is to be called upon to rearrange the franchise.

Havelock, who may be said to have saved India, has at last been rewarded with the right to add K.C.B. to his name. But we are indisposed to do more than record this fact. So ludicrously proportioned is the honour to services which have never been equalled since Waterloo, that it would be almost a bit of *gobe-moucherie* to suggest that the British Ministry meant to stop at such a compliment. We cannot doubt that, very soon after the meeting of Parliament, Lord Palmerston will propose, in a gracefully-martial speech, that a certain national testimonial be offered to Sir Henry Havelock.

When Parliament meets, one talented and excellent man will be missed from the Conservative bench—Mr. Stafford, whose sudden demise in Ireland has been one of the incidents of the week. As a politician he was not remarkable; and it may be in the recollection of many readers that, during the brief toleration by the country of the Derbyite Ministry, Mr. Stafford permitted himself to become the tool of less high-minded party men, to an extent that caused him to be charged with disingenuousness, to which his nature was utterly foreign. But all this had been forgiven, if not forgotten, in consequence of the spirited humanity which he displayed in connection with Crimean disaster, and of his constant efforts to ameliorate the condition of our soldiers in field and in hospital. He was a pleasant and ready speaker, and was always listened to in the House. In private life he cannot have had an enemy.

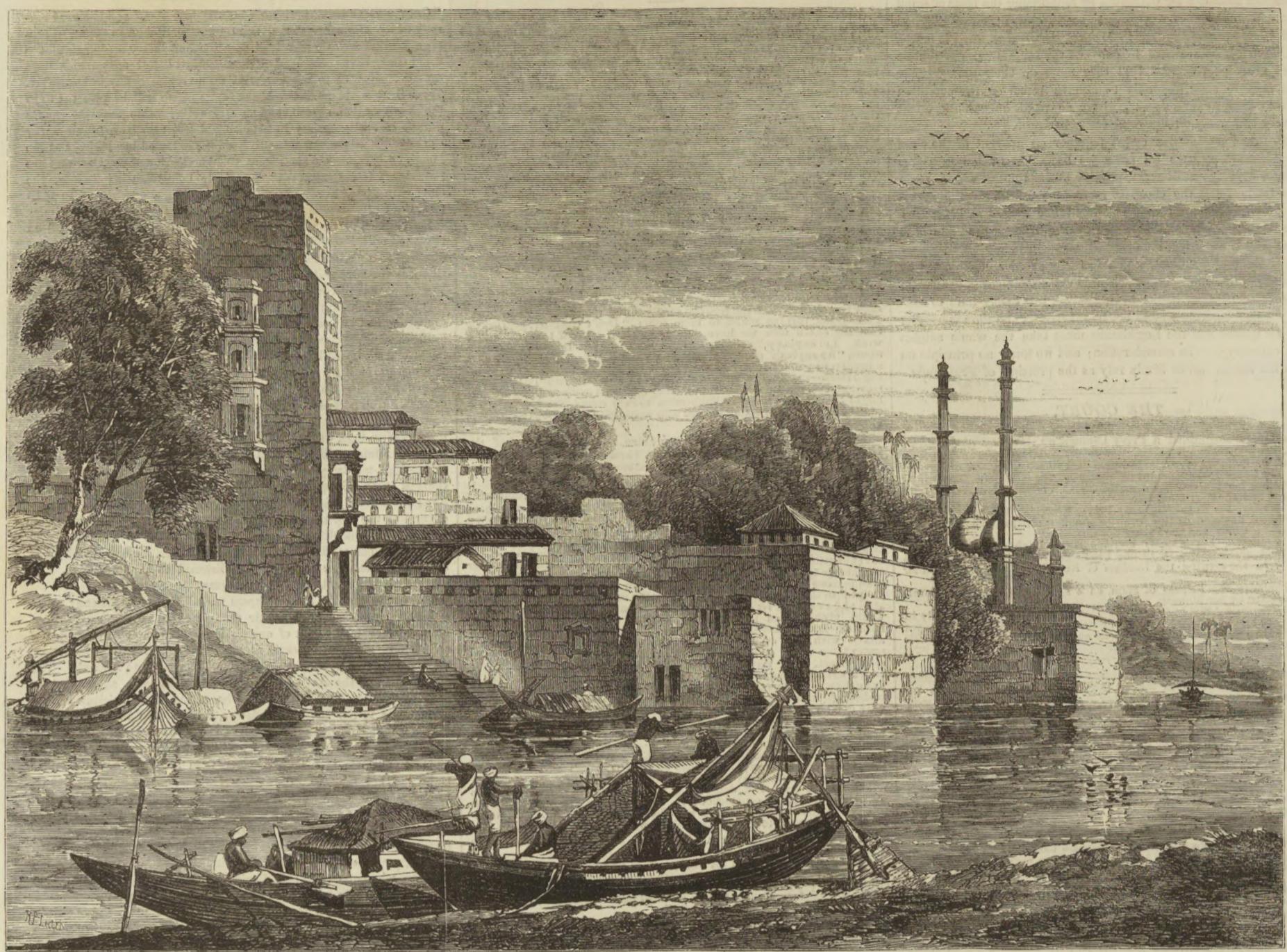
The majority of the French papers, and all those to which any value, either from the character of their conductors, or as representatives of opinion, can attach, speak of our victories in India as the victories of civilisation, and consequently as matters for European satisfaction. So have spoken public men in Austria, Belgium, and Sardinia. The exceptions are the Anglophobists, a very laughable assortment of fanatics, and the Ultramontanists who, acting under spiritual orders, see martyrs in the Indian murderers, and heretics in the avenging English. Some of these theologians go so far as to prefer the idolater, simply because he worships some visible image, to the Protestant, whose iconoclasm is a deeper crime than heathenism. We might smile, but are rebuked in presence of worse folly at home—rebuked, when we find a contemporary, supposed to possess the confidence of one of the most respectable sections of the religious world at home, actually penning an article attributing the breaking of the launching machinery of the *Great Eastern*, and the killing a helpless old man who happened to take a turn at the windlass, to the wickedness of the directors who named the ship *Leviathan*—a scriptural title alleged to belong, in a certain sense, to the arch-enemy of mankind.

As, in the opinion of the Berkeley family, the press exists chiefly for the purpose of recording that family's contentions, it is proper to mention that Mr. Grantley Berkeley has again appeared in print with a protest against the objections that have been raised to the public being troubled with Gloucestershire scandals. His principal argument—directed against the conductors of the leading daily journal—is that his critic is, physically, either a weak person, whom Mr. Berkeley could demolish (with a punch on the head,) or otherwise, or else a gigantic person who is too big to have any feeding for an aggrieved aristocrat.

Poor “Big Ben” is to be broken to pieces, and, as it now appears, his casters, Messrs. Warner, are not to have the honour of remaking him. Various contradictory accounts have been ventilated, touching the real reason of his fracture; but it is now authoritatively stated (and the allegation will very likely be contradicted, or explained away, before we write again) that Mr. Denison's prescription was not carefully adhered to in making him up, and that his waist was cast so thick that, to get the required note out of him, a heavier hammer was used than the bow, or sounding part, would bear. We had the happiness of hearing Mr. Denison lecture on his bell (then supposed to be one of the wonders of the world) at the Royal Institution; and so elaborate were his measurements, and so convincing his experiments, that it seems wonderful how such disobedience to his orders could have escaped him. However, the public will be chiefly concerned to know that the bell is to be cast again, and not exactly from the original design. The work is to be done in Whitechapel, at the celebrated foundry of Messrs. Mears, and in three months the new bell is to be ready. Allowing a margin for delays and experiments, and blunders, we may hope that Easter chimes will sound from the Golden Tower.

A false alarm, possibly got up by the enterprising proprietors of river steam-boats, took down thousands to Millwall on Tuesday, with the idea that another attempt was to be made to launch the *Leviathan*. Nothing of the kind took place or was in contemplation; but an attempt was made on Thursday, the failure of which is recorded elsewhere. We are now informed that the next endeavour will be made in strict privacy, and that London will know nothing about it until the *Leviathan* is swimming in the Thames. It is added that no time is to be lost, as the tremendous weight of the monster is palpably telling upon its supports. So there is nothing to be said beyond the expression of an earnest hope that the noblest mechanical idea of the age will ere long triumphantly vindicate the grandeur of its conception.

**ROAD MAKING.**—Mr. William Howitt, in a letter to the newspapers, points out how much we are behind our neighbours in road-making; throwing on loose stones three or four inches in depth, adding fearfully to the labour of horses at a time of year when they are notoriously faint. In France, he says, they have a simple and effectual method of saving their road metal, their horses, their carriages, and their tempers, by passing a stout roller drawn by a heavy team of horses over the new material the moment it is laid down. By this method the metal is at once equally pressed down into its



VIEW ON THE GANGES.

## MOUNT ABOO.

ABOO is a mountain of great celebrity in the territory of Serohee, in Rajpootana, connected with the Aravalli range, but rising far above any other summit, or 5000 feet above the sea level. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, especially for the Jains; but before we illustrate this fane, we must speak of the notoriety which the place has obtained in the present mutiny.

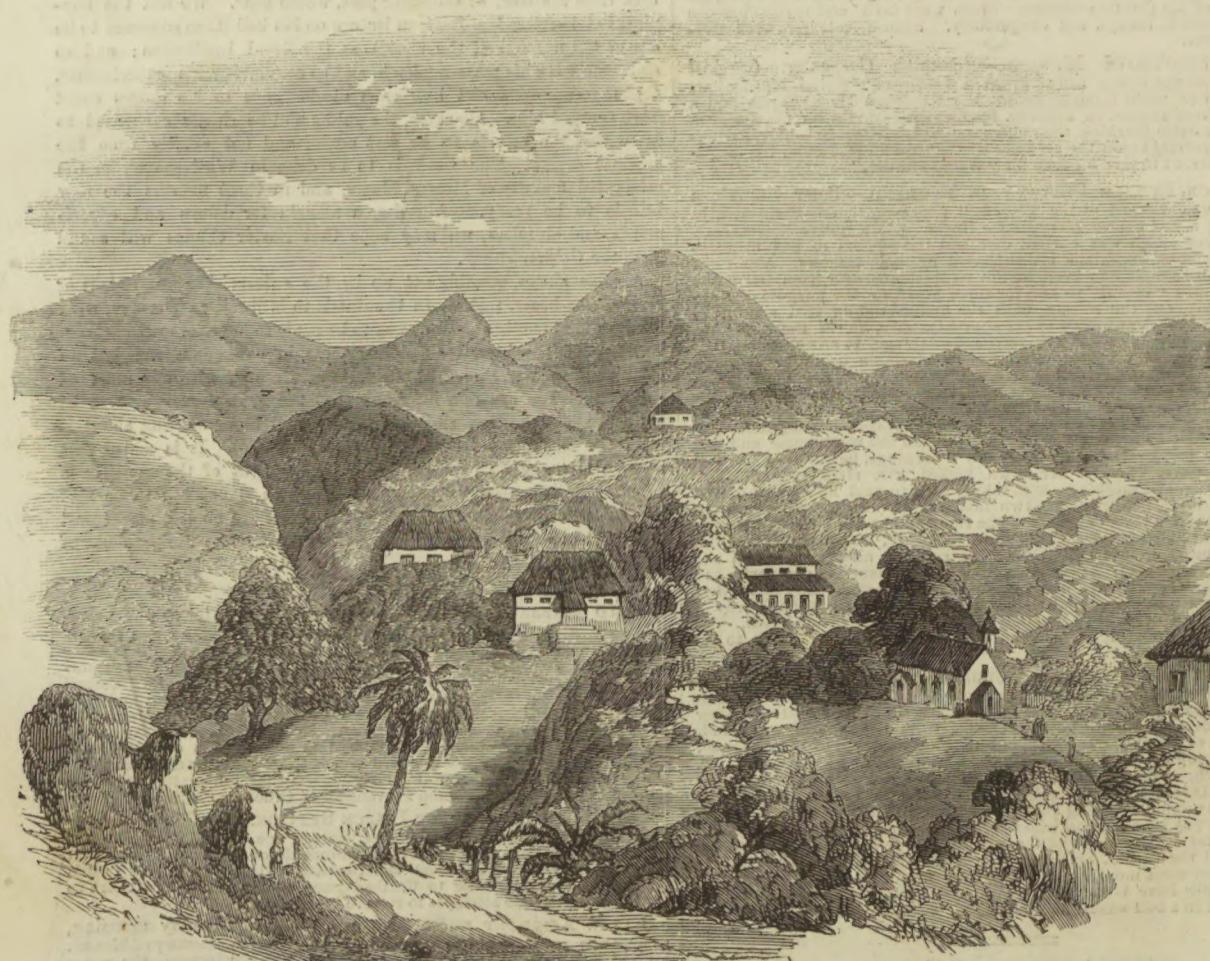
We have to thank a Correspondent for the accompanying Sketch of Mount Aboo, where a portion of the Joudpore Legion lately mutinied. The sketch was taken from the late Sir Henry Lawrence's bungalow. The bungalow on the right, belonging to the Commandant of the

Joudpore Legion, was attacked by the mutineers on the 21st August, but Captain Hall and his family escaped to the Lawrence school, which stands behind the church. The only house that was looted is the one in the middle of the picture, belonging to Captain Black, second in command of the Joudpore Legion. The Lawrence school is a red-tiled building.

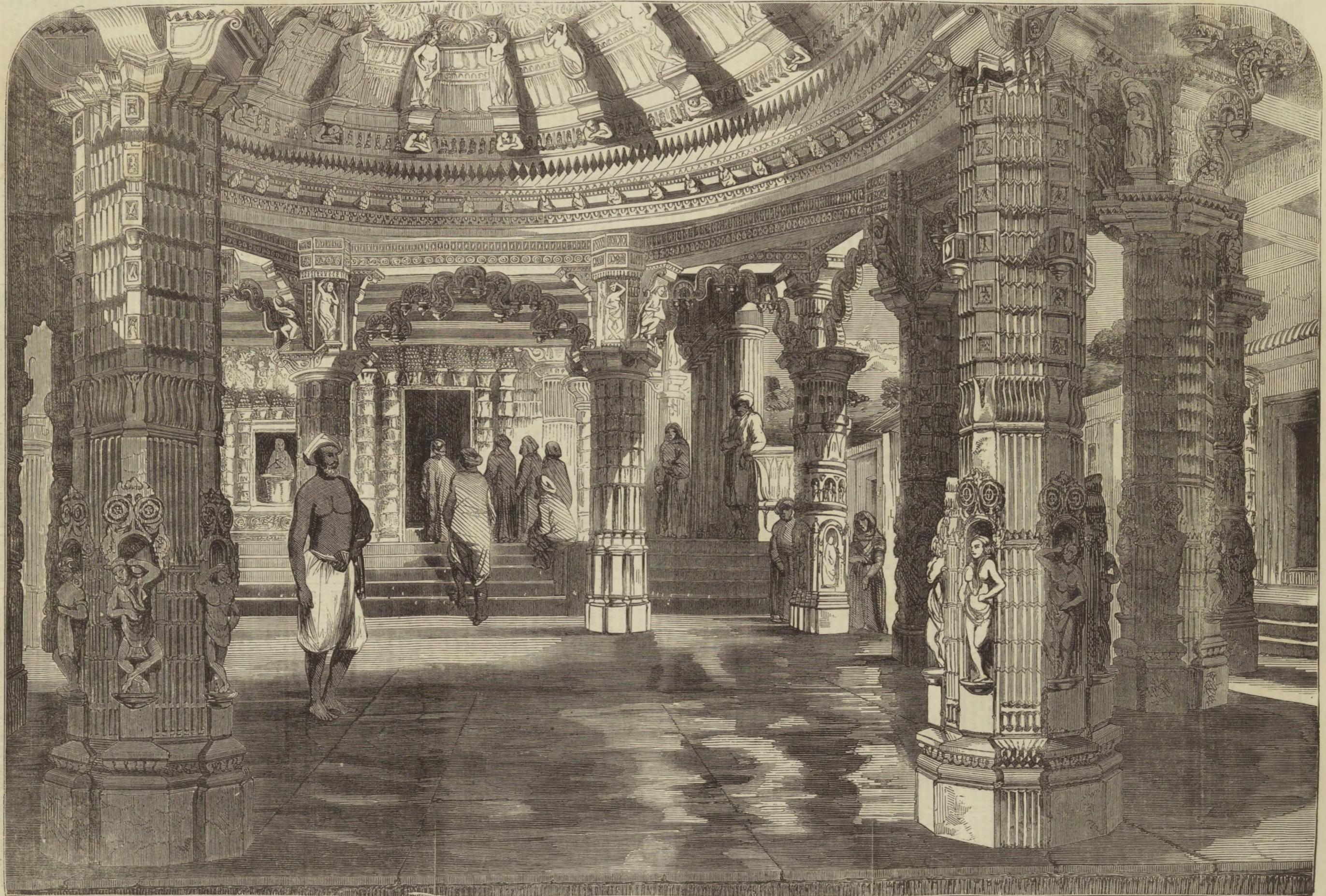
By aid of Mr. Carpenter's very able pencil we next Engrave the interior of a Jain Temple, at Dailwarra, situated about the middle of the mountain. Mr. Carpenter writes:—

"This Illustration represents the vestibule to a shrine of one of the manifestations of Budh, probably Parasnath, and for wild invention

profuse ornament, and delicate workmanship, is, perhaps, unrivalled. This temple, with two others of nearly equal beauty, lies nestled in a little valley, shaded by magnificent trees, principally the venerated champa, which bears a strongly-scented yellow, waxy flower, much prized for garlands to adorn the shrine. The exterior presents nothing remarkable: a square inclosure, with one narrow doorway, and the plaster dome of the vestibule, together with the smaller ones of the cloisters, grey with age and exposure to the weather, appearing over the wall, along with the pagoda of the shrine carved in steps, with a flag floating on the summit; but when the priestly guardian, with his antique, sickle-shaped key (left out in our Sketch), has, after fumbling and twirling it for a considerable time, managed to lift up the latch inside, a dazzling contrast is presented to the unprepared spectator, every part being of the purest white polished marble. The pagoda is in the centre of an open court surrounded by a cloister, to which it is attached by a dome supported on eight columns. This is the part represented in our Engraving. The cloister has a double row of domes supported on columns, with a recess at the back between each, containing a sitting figure of Budh. It seems hopeless to attempt any description of the endless variety displayed in the carvings of the domes and pillars. If any two are alike they are not placed together. The circles of the domes as they gradually diminish to the top are filled with rows of elephants fighting with tigers, or with each other; of Brahminee ducks; of little figures of Budh, in niches; of dancing-girls and musicians, in the wildest contortions; groups of serpents knotted together, the centre terminating in an elaborate pendant. The doorway to the shrine and two side-niches are said to have cost £120,000. But the most extraordinary thing is that these marvels of art and lavish expense are on an isolated hill 5000 feet above the sea, of which the sides are covered with jungle, the haunt of the lion, tiger, and leopard. Most of the chetahs, or hunting leopards, used by the Indian princes come from Mount Aboo. The nearest town of any size is Oodipore, eighty miles off, and that was built long after the temples of Dailwarra. They are said to have been built by wealthy merchants of Puttan Somnauth, once the emporium of Western India, and the port from which the rich products of the whole peninsula found their way to Europe by the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. It was sacked and utterly ruined by Mahmood of Ghuznee, and its site is almost indistinguishable. All the mosques in Ahmedabad are built from the ruins of its Hindoo temples; and, if Lord Ellenborough had taken the famous gates to their birthplace, he would not have found a post to hang them on. The Mussulman invaders left their traces also on the temples at Mount Aboo: one of them had a statue of the founder on horseback in white marble, facing the entrance, which is destroyed; another in chunam (plaster) was placed there many years afterwards. One of the cloisters contains a row of twelve elephants, also in white marble, which once had howdahs and mahouts, but the ropes which attached the first and the legs of the last are all that now remain. There are many other temples and places of pilgrimage on this picturesque spot. One in particular, much frequented, was the abode of a man who was reported to feed on dead human flesh, and the place of his abode is called "The Cannibal's Cave;" at another is a temple, within which is a fissure in the rock, on looking into which an object is seen to glitter: this is the nail of Siva's great toe, which comes through from the other side of the world. A large brass bull and trident face the entrance; the latter bears marks of the violence of Mahmood's soldiery, no doubt in their attempts to discover the treasure supposed to be hidden therein."



MOUNT ABOO, THE SCENE OF THE LATE MUTINY.



INTERIOR OF A JAIN TEMPLE AT DAILWARA, MOUNT ABOO.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. CARPENTER, JUN.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—The inaugural address of the 10th Session was delivered on Wednesday night at the Society's house, John-street, Adelphi, by Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, Chairman of the Council, who reviewed the recent controversy between the Council and Dr. Booth, and defended the Council from the charges brought against them. He alleged that "The Council has never entertained the notion of suppressing the Board of Examiners, or of discontinuing the examinations, or of connecting them with the Government;" and that "the Council is about to put them on a footing which will render them capable of being extended to any degree that the Institutes in union may require." A list of the persons to whom medals were awarded in the last session was read, and the proceedings terminated.—Several influential members of the Society of Arts, residing in the north of England, have forwarded a requisition to the Council of the Society requesting them to announce a special meeting of the members, to take into consideration and decide on the propriety of continuing to hold local examinations of the members of mechanics' institutes. Lord Brougham has addressed a letter to Dr. Booth expressing his mortification at the suppression of the Board of Examiners, and testifying to the great educational influences which the system of examinations had exercised.—On Wednesday were exhibited at the British Institution the copies, made by students of the Academy and others, of well-known original paintings.

**MARRYING TWO BROTHERS.**—An extraordinary and revolting case of bigamy came before the Lambeth magistrate on Saturday last. The proceedings were of great length, but the following is an outline of the facts:—In the summer of 1850 Mr. John Blair Wills, a member of a most respectable family, and at that time a medical student, met in an omnibus a young lady, with whose appearance he became so charmed that he followed her to her residence, and, by much perseverance, discovered that her friends resided in Bath. Thither he proceeded, and having found out her mother, made a formal offer of marriage to the young lady, her daughter. The age of the young lady, she not being then quite thirteen, was urged as an insuperable objection to her marriage, and here the matter at that time ended. In 1855 the parties met again by accident in the Surrey Gardens, and the lady being then seventeen, and her charms having increased with her years, Mr. Wills determined on having her for his wife, and having this time secured the consent of her mother, the parties were married at Kennington Church on the 24th of March, 1855. By this time Mr. Wills had changed his profession, having preferred the business of an architect to that of a surgeon, and the young couple appeared to live happily together until shortly after the confinement of Mrs. Wills, when she had a violent attack of milk fever, which so affected her mind that it was found necessary to place her in Bethlehem. At this institution she remained twelve months, when the authorities caused a communication to be made to her husband and friends, requesting that, though not quite recovered, she might be taken away. The husband, however, appeared to take no notice whatever of the matter, but his friends, finding that it was absolutely necessary to remove her, Mr. James Fenton Wills, her husband's brother, took her from Bethlehem to the residence of his mother, in Clapham-road. On seeing her husband she reproached him with unkindness and want of attention. His cool and heartless reply was, that she must not give herself any trouble about him; that, in fact, she was no wife of his, for that he had been married to another when he wedded her, and that, therefore, she had no legal claim whatever on him. "The only and best thing you can do (said he) is to marry my brother Fenton. He loves you, will marry you, and make you a good husband." Singular as it may appear, this said brother (James Fenton Wills) in a few days made professions of love to his brother's wife, and the poor creature, not then nineteen, under the impression that she was not legally the wife of John Blair Wills, consented to her marriage with the latter; and, on the 21st of August last the ceremony took place at the Register of Marriages-office adjoining Lambeth Workhouse. All this took place unknown to the friends of the young lady; and, when made acquainted with the facts, her mother at once came to town and made an inquiry which led to the discovery that, instead of John Blair Wills having been, as he represented, married in 1851, his second marriage with a Miss Ann Good did not take place until April last. A warrant was in consequence issued for his apprehension, but he has up to the present eluded the vigilance of the police. In the meantime the second husband, if he may be so called, James Fenton Wills, deserted the poor woman; and Mrs. Wills, being far from well, was placed in the infirmary of Lambeth Workhouse. The parish officers now appeared as prosecutors, and James Fenton Wills, described as a gentlemanly man of twenty-seven, was placed at the bar in answer to their summons. The magistrate remanded the prisoner, on bail, to a future day.—On the rehearing of the case on Wednesday neither the defendant nor his solicitor was in attendance. The magistrate ordered that the recognisances be estreated, and a warrant was granted for the apprehension of Wills. Mr. Logan, the Superintendent Registrar of Marriages for Lambeth, produced the notice of marriage given to him by the accused, and containing the following statement:—"And I further declare that she, the said Marion Maxwell, not being a widow, is a minor under the age of twenty-one years; and that the consent of Catherine Sarah Maxwell, whose consent to her marriage is required by law, has been given and obtained thereto." Mrs. Maxwell (the mother of Mrs. Wills) stated that this declaration was, as far as she was concerned, grossly false; as, so far from giving her consent to the marriage, she heard nothing of it till long after it had taken place.

LAST week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, (free days), 2403; on Monday and Tuesday, (three evenings), 3852; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 500; one students' evening, (Wednesday), 134; total, 6839.

**RECASTING OF WESTMINSTER BELL.**—It has been determined that the recasting of this bell shall be proceeded with at once, and of several tenders received that of Mr. Mears has been accepted. He offers to recast the bell in three months, on the same conditions as to inspection and certificates and analysis as on the former occasion, and at a price which will probably not exceed £600. The weight of the bell will be considerably less, and the diameter will be reduced to nine feet, in order to reproduce the same note. The cost of the bell, with this extra expense: will not exceed the sum voted by Parliament for it, as the work thus far has been considerably within the estimate.

**NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.**—The foundations of this bridge, which is under the design and superintendence of Mr. Page, the designer of the new bridge at Chelsea, are now above low-water mark. The estimated cost of the new bridge is £235,000, or at the rate of £2 ss. 6d. per foot superficial. The cost of the old bridge was £389,500, which is at the rate of £7 16s. per square foot of surface, or more than three times the cost of the new. According to the plan laid down by Mr. Page, where the western half of the entire width of the bridge is completed it can be opened for traffic. This plan is adopted in order to get rid of old Westminster-bridge as soon as possible; for, though no recent sinking has occurred, it cannot, nevertheless, be regarded in any other than a most dangerous condition.

**POLISH MEETING ON INDIA.**—Tuesday being the anniversary of the death of Lord Dudley Stuart, a meeting of the Polish Historical Society was held at Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, St. James's, to commemorate the memory of the departed champion of the Polish cause. In the absence from London of Colonel L. Szirma, president, the chair was occupied by the vice-president Major C. Szulczezki. Warm tributes of respect were paid to the memory of Lord Dudley Stuart. The following resolution, with relation to the Indian mutiny, was unanimously carried:—"This meeting deeply sympathises with the disasters which have befallen England in her Indian Empire; and, grateful for the generous hospitality which she has long afforded to the Poles, begs to testify its feelings by contributing as far as the means of the refugees allow, to the fund which is now being raised for the relief of the sufferers from the Indian mutiny." A sum of five guineas was subscribed, chiefly in amounts from sixpence to a few shillings, to the Indian Relief Fund.

A FATAL EXPLOSION took place on Wednesday morning at the Equitable Gas Light Company's works, Thames Bank, killing one man and seriously injuring another. The man killed was at work upon a gas purifier, when it exploded with a tremendous report, causing much consternation in the neighbourhood of Thames Bank, and Pimlico.

**DISTRESSING CASES OF DESTITUTION AND DEATH.**—At a late hour on Monday night the attention of an officer of the Lambeth police was directed to the house, 5, Eaton-street, Blackfriars-road, as probably containing the dead or dying bodies of two aged people who had resided there for some years, but whose presence for the last few days had been missed by the neighbours. Sergeant Dunnington of the Division immediately procured assistance, and, having broken open the door, discovered on the floor, in a corner of the room, the dead body of a man between eighty and ninety years of age, with scarcely a rag covering him; and near to him the nearly lifeless remains of an almost equally aged sister, too weak to move, and with scarcely the power of utterance. A surgeon of the locality was promptly in attendance, and the poor old woman was conveyed to Lambeth workhouse, where the distressing fact was elicited that her brother had died through absolute want, and that for three days previously she herself had not tasted a morsel of food.

**THREE LIVES SAVED BY THE FIRE ESCAPES.**—On Monday morning, shortly before three o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Messrs. Maud and Beck, china, glass, and earthenware ware-housmen, situate in Sun-street, Bishopsgate. Upon the arrival of Warren, the conductor, with the Bishopsgate Royal Society's escape at Messrs. Maud and Beck's premises, he found three persons at the third-floor window crying piteously for help—one a man over sixty years of age, who had been paralysed for seven years. The smoke at this time was so dense that they were nearly suffocated. Warren raised his escape, and having ascended to the top window he entered the rooms, and brought down in safety the aged man and two others. Upon reaching the ground the conductor was loudly cheered.

**A COURT OF ALDERMEN.**—The first in the new Mayoralty—was held on Tuesday for the dispatch of business, when the Lord Mayor said:—"Gentlemen, in taking the chair for the first time, I beg to assure you that I feel the full responsibility of the high office to which I have been elected. I am satisfied that, during my year of office, not only my brethren who have passed the chair, but also those who are below it, will at all times give me that kind assistance and earnest support which they have hitherto so generously and considerately accorded to previous Lords Mayor. I assure you that I shall invariably seek your advice and counsel in all matters relating to the business and the interests of this great corporation. It will be my steadfast aim and object to uphold the dignity of the Court, and to protect the rights, the privileges, and the interests of the corporation. As time is precious to us all, and as it well to economise it as much as possible, I shall feel it my duty to observe strict punctuality, which I am convinced will tend very materially to the efficiency and regularity of the proceedings of the Court." Sir Peter Laurie, as the senior alderman present, then proposed a vote of thanks to the late Lord Mayor for the excellent manner in which he had discharged his duties during his year of office. The motion, which was seconded by Sir C. Marshall, and supported at some length by Mr. Alderman Wire, was agreed to unanimously amid cheering. Some matters of business were then entered into.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—An important address to all lovers of horticulture has just been issued by this society, for the purpose of opening new channels of communication with every part of the United Kingdom. The address shows that in the course of fifty-three years the society, by its importations and distributions of rare plants and seeds from all countries, by its publications, by its exhibitions of plants and fruits in London and at Chiswick, by giving prizes (alone amounting to above £20,000) to gardeners for conspicuous merit, and by its continued investigation of the qualities of new esculents and fruits, has so changed the whole aspect of English horticulture that it is now as unusual to see even a badly-grown plant as it formerly was to see a good one. The document then proceeds to show that the society has also expended considerably more than £40,000 upon an experimental garden at Chiswick. It has been through this establishment that a very large proportion of the most beautiful plants, hardy and half-hardy, which have been added to our gardens since 1816, were originally introduced, and it is felt that with an increased income consequent on an increased number of fellows, new countries might be still explored with undiminished advantage. The society therefore earnestly invites the co-operation of all lovers of gardening in the United Kingdom by greatly diminishing the cost of fellowship and infusing fresh activity into every department. The public has already expressed its approval of these measures by adding no fewer than 197 to the number of fellows since the 23rd of September, 1856, in addition to which a sum of considerably more than £3000 has been recently subscribed by fellows and their friends for the purpose of enabling the society to enter upon a new course of undiminished vigour.

**ELEVENTH CONFERENCE OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.**—On Wednesday night the eleventh annual conference of the British organisation of the Evangelical Alliance was commenced by a soirée at the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Thomas Farmer presided at the general introductory meeting of the friends, and, after the preliminary devotions, he briefly addressed the conference. He read an interesting letter from the Queen of Prussia to certain members of the alliance who had taken an interest in a school which her Majesty supported. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel spoke on the important influence which the alliance might be made to exert in promoting an extended system of evangelical education in India. The Rev. Ridley Herschell gave some account of the condition of the Jews in Berlin, and of the effects of the recent conference of the alliance held in that city in prepossessing them in favour of Christianity. Mr. James Lord addressed the conference on the effects of the recent Berlin conference upon the minds of the German Christians of all denominations. The Rev. John Scott (Wesleyan), Rev. P. Latrobe (of the Moravian Missionary Society), Rev. H. Wilson (of Aberdeen), Rev. Hugh Allan, and some others, having addressed the conference, it separated. The session was resumed on the following days.

**THE METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE.**—A special meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held on Monday (Mr. J. Thwaites in the chair), when the main drainage of the metropolis was again considered. The chairman's report of his interview with Sir Benjamin Hall was read. On that occasion Sir Benjamin Hall persisted in urging the board to carry the sewage of the metropolis to Sea Reach; stating, however, his opinion that Parliament would not sanction any contribution from the Imperial revenue to mitigate the additional burden of expense which such an extension of the undertaking would impose on the body of metropolitan ratepayers. He said, however, that, if the board required the Government guarantee for money to be borrowed by it, he would attend a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject. The entire subject was again debated, and it was resolved by a majority of 28 to 3 votes. "That this board, having taken into consideration the report of the chairman of the result of the interview of himself and the officers of the board with her Majesty's First Commissioner and the referees on the 5th instant, reiterates its conviction that to extend the point of outfall to Sea Reach at the cost of the metropolitan ratepayers would be unjust to those ratepayers, and in contravention of the principle of the Metropolis Local Management Act." The report of the chairman and the new report of the consulting referees are to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Last week the births of 907 boys and 830 girls—in all 1737 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1445.—The total number of deaths registered in London last week was 1161, which approximates very closely to the number in the previous week. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1068. Diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis and hooping-cough), which in August were fatal in 70 or 80 cases weekly, and in the last week of October in 190 cases, rose last week to 291. There were only 19 deaths last week from diarrhoea; and it is satisfactory to find that no deaths from cholera were reported. Five nonagenarians are returned as having died in the week: the oldest of these had arrived at the great age of 99 years; he had been formerly a farmer, and he died at 2, Brewer-street North, Clerkenwell.

**CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.**

**CONSECRATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON CEMETERY.**—On Monday morning the Bishop of London consecrated the new City of London Cemetery, situated at Little Ilford, a few miles eastward of Stratford-Bow, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and a large number of civic officials. On arriving at the chapel prayers were read, and afterwards the Bishop, accompanied by Dr. Shepherd, acting as Chancellor, several aldermen and clergymen, proceeded to the ground, which the Bishop consecrated according to the ordinary forms of the church. The musical services were performed by the gentlemen of the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral.

**ST. AIDAN'S COLLEGE, BIRKENHEAD.**—The Bishop of Chester has granted a license for the performance of Divine service in the chapel of St. Aidan's College, recently erected in the parish of Bidston, in the county of Chester, for the students and inmates of the College.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Rev. R. Attihill, Vicar of Somerton, Surrogate for diocese of Bath and Wells. Rev. T. Dainty, Prebendary of Lichfield and Prin. capl. of the Diocesan Training Institution, Sacrist of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield. *Rural Deans:* Rev. J. Davies, Rector of Abbenhall, to the Southern Division of the Forest, Gloucester; Rev. D. Capper, Rector of Huntley, to the Northern Division of the Forest, Gloucester. *Rectories:* Rev. C. E. Dighton, to Mitcheldean, Gloucester-shire; Rev. T. H. Hawes, to Burgh Castle, Suffolk; Rev. G. R. Portal, to Albury, Surrey. *Vicarage:* Rev. F. E. Lott, to Bampton-Lew. *Incumbency:* Rev. H. Clelan, to Chipping Sodbury. *Perpetual Curacy:* Rev. J. Cochrane, to Kilteevoge, Ireland. *Curacies:* Rev. G. Finlay, to Collon, Armagh; Rev. A. Lewis, to Thornbury; Rev. R. Lindsay, to Skreene, county Sligo; Rev. L. S. M. Clean, to Newent, Worcestershire; Rev. G. S. McNeill, to St. Kevin's; Rev. T. Moore, to Bray, Dublin; Rev. R. O'Callaghan, to Achill parish; Rev. A. A. Philpotts, to Branceton the Durham; Rev. W. Rayson, to Kemerton; Rev. J. B. Selwood, to Co. mbe-Raleigh and Sheldon, Devon; Rev. O. Tibaldo, to Ballina, Ireland; Rev. H. Tuthill, to Dromore, Ireland; Rev. H. Vereker, to Tuam; Rev. N. B. White, to St. Paul's, Dublin. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. R. Conway, to the Military Prison, Fort Clarence; Rev. C. A. A. Craven, to the Forces at Chatham; Rev. H. P. Wright, to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

**DR. RIGAUD.** Head Master of the Grammar School, Ipswich, has been appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Antigua.

**GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.**—Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., was on Monday re-elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

**A MAGISTRATE FINED AND IMPRISONED FOR EXTORTING MONEY.**—At the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, Mr. Bellany, a gentleman of considerable property and a Justice of the Peace for the county of Durham, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Coleridge to be "imprisoned for a year in the first-class of misdemeanants," and to pay a fine of £200 to the Queen, for having extorted two sums of £1 from two persons brought before him on a charge of poaching on his own grounds, under a threat of causing them to be sent handcuffed to the prison at Lancaster, in the county, where they would be fined a much larger sum. The defendant, who is upwards of sixty years of age, was then taken into custody by Mr. Ching, the Chief Usher of the Court, and afterwards conveyed to the Queen's Prison.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Glasgow Mail* states that his Royal Highness the Prince Consort has given a donation of £200 to the northern group of chapels. Caesar Henry Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., has been appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Benjamin Travers, Esq., appointed Sergeant-Surgeon to her Majesty.

The ukase abolishing serfdom in Russia is to be published on the 17th of December, the birthday of the late Emperor Nicholas.

Lord Galway has intimated his intention—in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather during the harvest, and the destruction of property by the late floods—to make a return of 10 per cent. to his Nottinghamshire tenants from the rent due at Michaelmas.

The Greek Government will receive tenders until the 30th inst. for the construction of a railway from Athens to the Piraeus.

A petition for the winding up of the National Deodorising and Manure Company, (Limited) is to be heard in the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday next.

The spire of the splendid Gothic building in course of erection for the Free Church congregation of the parish of Cumbernaid, on Monday week fell with a tremendous crash: several parts about the front corners and doors are rent almost from top to bottom.

The treaty between the States bordering the Danube, relative to the navigation of that river was duly signed on the 6th inst. at Vienna by all the parties concerned.

Mr. Henry West, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Scarborough.

The Manchester and Salford Institution at Blackley, near Manchester and the Herts Reformatory Institution at Bengeo, near Ware, Hertfordshire, have been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be Reformatory Schools.

The engineers of the Ottoman Government have just ordered the execution of the works necessary for clearing the bar of the Sulina of the hulls of the vessels which were lately wrecked there. A fresh channel has been opened until this impediment has been cleared away.

Bulls have been received from the Holy See for the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea as Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross.

The Emperor of France has determined to purchase for his private account a domain of 10,000 hectares of land in Algeria, on which he intends to establish model farms.

The *Golden Fleece* steamer, which left Portsmouth on the 8th of August with 901 troops of the 34th and 42nd Regiments has arrived at Ceylon.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week was 2351, of which 770 were new cases.

The Emperor of Russia while at Kiev issued an ordinance reintroducing the study of the Polish language in all the schools of Lithuania and the old Polish countries.

On Wednesday morning (last week) Armidrith cotton mill at Exton, about six miles from Preston, belonging to Mr. George Thwaites, was burned down.

The French Academy of the Beaux Arts, on Saturday last, elected M. Achille Fould, the Minister of State, as member, in the room of the Count de Pradel.

The Russian Embassy to the Emperor of China has been refused to be received at Pekin.

The rent roll of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, including the large Irish estates, amounted, it is said, to above £200,000 a year.

Madame Goldschmidt has reconsidered her farewell intentions by singing at Leipzig.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for the week were 688,545 lb.—an increase of 32,926 lb. compared with the previous statement.

Robert Thomas Davis, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of his wife at Ball's Pond, by cutting her throat, was executed on Monday in front of Newgate gaol.

In the 13th week of the current year the total number of paupers relieved in England and Wales amounted to 816,250, against 817,310 in the corresponding week of 1856.

A grant has been made by the Tithe Redemption Trust towards the restoration of alienated tithes in the diocese of Lichfield.

A reward of £300 has been offered by the Home Secretary for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of Mr. Butcher, who was attacked and killed in a lane at Cole Engaine, Essex.

The celebrated Countess Ida Hahn Hahn has entered a nunnery at Mayence.

A female child was picked up on the river bank at Hong-Kong lately by the seamen of the *Nankin*. She was baptised in the cathedral under the name of Victoria Nankin.

Archdeacon Abraham has arrived in this country from New Zealand, and is expected to preach at St. Matthew's, City-road, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening.

The Rev. Henry Press Wright, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, Canterbury, has been appointed Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

The King of the Belgians has ordered Court mourning for a month for the Duchess de Nemours.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

The Oxford Antiquary is just dead; we do not mean dear old Anthony à Wood (who has long been eaten by worms in the ante-chapel of Merton), but Anthony's editor, Bodley's librarian, Oxford's Registrar—the Reverend Philip Bliss. Some forty years since Philip gave us a good book, his edition of "Anthony's Athene Oxoniensis"—a book of promise as well as performance; but since then Philip did little or nothing, beyond a few notes to "Anthony's Autobiography;" for the "Hearne" of last year was the issue of a book printed some forty years back, but never out of the printer's warehouse, or Philip's garret, until the year 1856. Good dinners, rare old port, and the want of the sharp sword of necessity made Bliss cease to be an author, though one more able or more willing to communicate what he knew, or more prompt in communicating, was not to be found in Oxford or out of Oxford. His library—and it is a very noble one—will be scattered by the hammer of the auctioneer, and though money may maintain its present high price when Bliss's works are sold, the sale will be in no way affected by it. Very choice things when sold with the choice collection of a choice collector invariably sell at high prices.

Mr. Hastic has bequeathed Burns's Punch-bowl to the British Museum—so that the bowl, we may fairly believe, had its last wetting on the last twenty-fifth of January. Why Mr. Hastic selected the British Museum for the bequest it would be difficult to say. He was never, we believe, in the British Museum in his life; but "Pan," who so nobly and successfully talked Mr. Grenville into his bequest, had, we suspect, a main finger in its destination. He might have left it to a Masonic Lodge, or to the "Steaks," or to some "Burns's Club" in London or Edinburgh, but he wisely preferred security, and the Bowl, if it is not seen at the British Museum, is at least secure there. Under whose custody we are curious to learn will the Bowl be placed. Will Mr. Hawkins have it, as Keeper of the Antiquities? Surely it is high time for the trustees to appoint some "British" keeper who will arrange and exhibit the many British curiosities now buried in the Museum. Sir Frederick Madden will, we are sure, very soon make Mr. Hastic's bequest of the Burns MSS. accessible to the poet's admirers. The bequest includes the songs which Burns wrote and brushed up for Johnson's Scots Musical Museum.

The Benchers of the Inner Temple have given, we are glad to learn, the Doctor Johnson carved canopy and staircase of No. 1, Inner Temple-lane, to the Crystal Palace Company. The chambers of the great moralist are now safely housed in the north wing of the great building at Sydenham; and among the Palace attractions of next year will be Dr. Johnson's chambers "as they were" when Johnson lived in them, though necessarily removed to a purer air than a Fleet-street alley afforded when Johnson was Johnson of that "ilk."

Our active friend Albert Smith having put down press tickets to places of amusement, lessened the numbers of London burglars, and improved the Haymarket on a Saturday night, is busy redressing a new grievance by having a fling at publishers and booksellers. His case calls for interference, though other authors suffer, and have suffered, from the tyranny of the trade. When a young man, courting the town, Mr. Albert Smith was guilty (so he tells us) of giving more than one book to the public, of which he is now not willing to think so highly as he thought when they first appeared. These he sold outright to his publisher, and his publisher dies. His books are in the market to be sold to the highest bidder. The highest bidder obtains them (they were Bogue's); and, naturally anxious to make money by what he bought only to make money by, he stitches two or three little tracts together, and issues them under the new and not untaking title of "Sketches of the Day," by Mr. Albert Smith. Thus, we suspect, the law allows the highest bidder to do. But old goods (so some assert) are bought under the mistaken notion that they are new; and the discovery is not made till the train is thirty miles beyond the book-stall at which it was bought. Worse still, the author himself is not unfairly supposed to be the impostor; whereas he is only the innocent—but, as we now see, not uncomplaining—victim. There is much, however, to be said in favour of the so-called composition. Shakespeare suffered in a like manner with Albert Smith. No one supposes that Shakespeare called any of his comedies "The Right Merry, Pleasant, and Pithy Comedie"; and yet the trade made money in this way on Shakespeare's name, and Shakespeare did not complain.

This week has produced in public—and in a pamphlet with his name to it—another author, and a skilful one, who is anxious to tell the world what he has discovered about Alexander Pope, his descent, and family connections. This author is the always pains-taking Mr. Joseph Hunter. We have read with interest his little pamphlet of forty-six pages, and can safely recommend the poet's many admirers to do the same. His information is at the best of the tombstone kind; but his great fact is, that the father of Pope's sturdy Roman Catholic father was an English clergyman of the same name, who died in 1615, Rector of Thrupton, near Andover, in Hampshire. There are errors, however, in this little tract of forty-six pages, which we did not think Mr. Hunter at all likely to commit. If the parish register is right which Mr. Hunter copies, Pope's mother never reached her ninety-third year. Then Pope's Vanden Bempden letter as he prints it does not agree with the draft (the only original known) now in the British Museum. He is wrong, too, about Lady Mary and Lord Hervey; and we will add our regret that so conscientious an antiquary does not render justice to discoverers. The will of the widow of Cooper, the famous miniature painter, and the aunt and godmother of Pope, was first publicly referred to in print in the columns of this journal.

We shall have something to say next week respecting the manner in which Lord Palmerston is dribbling out the £1200 a year placed in his hands by Parliament for pensions to men eminent in literature and the arts. His Lordship has a fancy for giving this money away in a very eccentric manner. It is pity that the thresher-poet, and the milkwoman-poetess are not now alive. Duck and Yearsley would fare better with Lord Palmerston than the author of "The Seasons" or "The Farmer's Boy."

ST. SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SOUTHWARK.—The anniversary of the foundation of this school by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1563, was commemorated on Tuesday according to annual custom. In the early part of the day the students underwent a rigid examination before the Revs. A. J. L. Aircy, M.A., Second Master of the Merchant Taylor's School, and A. J. Carver, M.A., Sur-Master of St. Paul's; and in the afternoon the "Upper School" was crowded by a fashionable audience to hear the recital of speeches by the senior scholars, and to witness the distribution of prizes. Mr. W. Pett, treasurer, presided. The Rev. A. Porah, M.A., the head master, briefly opened the proceedings, which commenced, as usual, with the commemoration. The recitations were then delivered. The speeches were very creditably delivered and did great credit to the masters, particularly the selection of a village scene from Kotzebue, which was admirably given, and elicited much applause. The Rev. A. Porah then delivered a brief address, after which the prizes were presented to the successful competitors. A speech from the Rev. A. J. L. Aircy closed the proceedings.

## MUSIC.

THE OPERA BUFFA at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE goes on with considerable success, the management having wisely abandoned the attempt to introduce the extravagant buffoonery of the Neapolitan puppet-show. "Columella" (the performance of which we described last week), after having been curtailed to a third of its original length, has been laid aside, and pieces of a more legitimate kind brought forward. One of these, a little burletta in one act, called "Il Campanello," with music by Donizetti, has been very favourably received. It is an amusing trifle, the subject being the sorrows of an honest apothecary, who, on his marriage night, is prevented from going to bed by a succession of importunate visitors who intrude on various absurd pretexts, all of them being personated by a wicked wag, who, having been jilted by the bride, revenges himself in this way on the bridegroom. In this piece Signor Ferrario distinguished himself as an excellent low comedian, reminding us of Rovere, whom our readers may remember at the Royal Italian Opera. Another successful piece has been "Crispino e la Comare," a comic opera by Ricci, the well-known author of the "Scaramuccia." It is a sort of burlesque fairy tale, extravagant in the extreme, but lively and amusing; and the music, though far from original, is gay, spirited, and tuneful. It is very well performed. Signor Carrione, divested of his mask and pulcinella attire, turns out to be an excellent low comedian of the legitimate kind; and two other buffo parts are cleverly sustained by Signors Carnevali and Castelli. Signor Fumagalli acts the principal female part with considerable liveliness, and her artistic skill makes her singing agreeable, though her voice is thin and worn.

"THE CREATION" was given at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on Wednesday evening, under the direction of Mr. Hullah. The principal feature of the performance was the débüt of Mr. Santley, a young bass singer, newly arrived from Italy, where he has been pursuing his studies for some years. He has a beautiful voice, combining power and sweetness in a remarkable degree; his style is smooth and polished, and he sings with intelligence and feeling. He is deficient in the clearness and articulation required for the execution of florid passages—a deficiency perceptible in most singers of the modern Italian school. But, on the whole, he is a singer of rare merit, and can hardly fail to attain distinction in his art. The Oratorio, altogether, was admirably performed. Madlle de Villars and Miss Banks divided the soprano part between them, and did ample justice to their respective airs. Mr. Thomas acquitted himself with his usual ability: and Mr. Seymour, a new tenor, showed himself to be an educated musician, but his style was cold and inelegant. The choruses were magnificently executed. The hall was crowded to the doors.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

PRINCESS'.—A new farce, previous to "The Tempest," was produced on Monday, and is, probably, designed to precede the revival of "Richard II," which is shortly to follow. It is entitled "A Case of Conscience," and has been adapted from the French of MM. Monnier and Martin, whose "As-tu tué le Mandarin" was acted at the Palais Royal in 1855. The foundation of the piece is whimsical. Rousseau doubted whether the conscience of a man, who, by touching a spring in Europe, could occasion the death of a Mandarin in China without incurring suspicion, and inherit his wealth, would be strong enough to resist the temptation? The hero of the piece is placed under the specific temptation. He has found a slip of paper with the doubt of the Genevese philosopher printed on it, and is haunted with the idea of the crime being possible, until his imagination becomes infected, and he believes himself in the way of making the experiment. The bell knob of the door of his own chambers appears to his excited fancy to be the medium of communication, and accordingly he touches it for the spring proposed—and lo! a pocket-book containing £500 falls at his feet. Guided by certain initials, he offers the book to its supposed owner; but, suffering repulse in that quarter, he begins to think that he holds possession of the property of some unknown Mandarin, whom he has unconsciously slain. He proceeds, therefore, to use it as his own, and lodges it with a stockbroker to speculate on a rise in the market. Soon after the real owner, whom he himself has knocked down in the dark when drunk, comes forward, and traces the book to Mr. Clamer (such is the phantast's name), and demands its restitution. Fortunately, stocks have risen, and the cash returns with a profit superadded. Mr. Clamer's perplexity is thus put an end to; and he is, besides, enabled to proffer his hand with success to a Miss Stokes, whom he has long loved, but whose brother, Mr. Seneca Stokes, has hitherto impeded the desired union. With the excellent acting of Mr. Fisher, this clever farce could not fail; and will continue to please for many a week the enlightened habitués of this fashionable theatre.

Those who have not witnessed the fascinating representation of "The Tempest" at this theatre should take note that it will be withdrawn after next Saturday. Rarely has art achieved such a triumph as in the representation of this highly poetic drama at the Princess'.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Webster has been laudably ambitious in his management, and frequently imports on to his own the costly spectacles of the Parisian stages with perfect success. Some three months since the Parisian public was strongly excited by a singularly fantastic drama, written by MM. Edouard Brisebarre and Eugène Nus, and acted at the Ambigu Comique, entitled "La Legende de l'Homme sans Tête." Without disguise of any sort, Mr. Webster has transferred this piece to the English boards, and has illustrated its various situations with much expensive scenery, calling it almost literally "The Legend of the Headless Man," and referring to the ballad of the Aulick Counsellor, Barnstall, as its authority and source. As produced on Monday at this theatre, it truly forms, in the words of the bill, "a grand new romantic spectacular drama, with entirely new scenery, dresses, accessories, and striking novel effects." Altogether, no piece has been more elaborately produced at this favourite theatre than the present; and, when compressed, its curious interest will probably command a great amount of public patronage.

The action of the piece is based on the scientific possibility of the head being replaced on the shoulders of a man who had been decapitated. For this purpose an old Dr. Nieden (Mr. Selby) is introduced, who, more than five score, has become acquainted with many natural secrets, and wishes for the opportunity of making the experiment in question. Especially is his attention drawn towards Carl Blitzen (Mr. Webster), a student of Heidelberg, whose robust health is the constant theme of his admiration. Carl is a wild young spark of predatory predilections, and possessed of mesmeric power. The influence thus acquired he proceeds to exercise on Christine (Madame Celeste), the bride of Count Wilhelm de Valberg (Mr. Billington), whom, to the annoyance of the Count, he compels to waltz with himself. He then waylays the carriage of the Count, to carry off the lady, but the attempt costs him his liberty, and he is condemned to death. He is visited in prison by Dr. Nieden, who purchases his body for a consideration which Carl intends to distribute among the townspeople in order to his rescue; but the attempt is defeated by Count Wilhelm, and Carl must submit to the loss of his head. Dr. Nieden claims both that and the body; and proceeds in his self-appointed task, and in due time Carl reappears, gradually acquiring motion, respiration, and feeling. A new man, he goes forth to the world, but visits his old haunts; and pursues the Count and his bride to their castle, where he arrives at the moment of the nuptial celebration. Here he scatters dismay and apprehension from his resemblance to the late decapitated man. Ultimately he quarrels with the Count, and kills him in a duel. He then charms away Christine, and would compel her to his will, but that the ghost of her husband evermore rises for her protection. He strikes at the ghost in vain, and at last by mistake stabs poor Christine. We should have mentioned that the Grey Man of the Hartz Mountain perpetually appears upon the scene, and silently interferes with much of the action—why, remains a mystery to us, and to the audience; and now, at the last, he claims Carl, while Christine ascends, and obtains her apotheosis. The curtain falls upon an extensive supernatural tableau. Some dissatisfaction being expressed by the audience, Mr. Webster explained that on future evenings the machinery would be more perfect, and the piece probably obtain their entire approbation, which we are glad to say, has been the case.

Mr. Webster was very successful in his portrait of Carl Blitzen. He dressed it magnificently, and acted throughout with the utmost care. Madame Celeste looked superb as the lady Christine; and Mr. Selby, as the old doctor was a veritable picture. The scenery, as we have said, was costly and remarkably picturesque; and, altogether, the spectacle must be pronounced one of extraordinary merit.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—The art of conjuring has lately been converted into an extensive mechanical apparatus, which, except in its glitter, has nothing magical in its appearance, and on reflection

dissipates the notion of there being anything magical in fact. Professor Wiljala Frikkell, who dubs himself physician to her Majesty the Empress of Russia, and boasts of having exhibited his sleight of hand before all the imperialities, royalties, and ducal dignities in Europe, commenced on Thursday week an exhibition of natural magic, under the title of "Two Hours of Illusion;" divested of all apparent apparatus, and filled the Queen's concert room with a fashionable company, who had reason to be pleased with the performance. Herr Döbler, M. Phillippe, and M. Houdin have been great in this way; but it was, we think, the general feeling that Professor Frikkell surpassed them all. His entertainment consisted of eight parts, each including a cluster of tricks. The first was interesting and elegant. The wizard appeared with a pocket handkerchief, out of which he produced an innumerable quantity of plumes. We should have mentioned that the platform had nothing on it but two chairs and a small table; and that the professor had no visible assistant. One of his tricks was that of cutting off the head of a pigeon, which is afterwards found in a bottle of wine, its mortal remains in a paper parcel having been converted into a bouquet of flowers. Eggs and lemons vanished from between his palms instantly. An empty hat seems with metal tumblers, to the extent of a hundred and twenty, and, after exploding and being torn to pieces, reappears flying to the ceiling and adhering thereto until commanded to descend. This was the closing trick, and concluded the series most triumphantly.

POLYTECHNIC.—Mr. J. H. Pepper, on Thursday and Friday week, varied the entertainments of this institution by the addition of an instructive and very interesting lecture on coal. The lecture is entitled "A Scuttle of Coals, from the Pit to the Fireside," and involves details too multifarious for a brief report. The lecturer began with remarking that it would take a thousand years or more to exhaust the present stock of coal; and that our coal-mines are far richer than all the gold and silver mines in the world by at least a balance of twenty millions in favour of the former. England owes much of her greatness to the twin-brothers Coal and Iron. He then went on to state the tropical origin of coal, and enlarged on the properties of rain and heat, and their influence on the fossil forests, symbols of which were frequent in coal-mines. He then took occasion to describe his own descent into the Durham coal-pits in 1842, and to explain the causes of the Lundhill Colliery explosion. He likewise made many experiments to illustrate the construction of Sir Humphry Davy's safety-lamps. The Dissolving Views, which were all capital, much assisted the lecture. Owing to its great length, however, Mr. Pepper proposed, in future, to divide it into two lectures; and in that form it has been delivered during the present week. On Tuesday the Siamese Ambassadors and suite, viz., Phya Mantri Suriyanse, his son Teat, and brother Tite, also Chokosai and Cham, Mum, Rajah Mat and Nai Bichiar-sarabach, Mom Rajoday, and Chune, the first interpreter, attended by Captain Clavering and — Fowle, Esq., of the Foreign-office, attended the institution, where they were received by Mr. Pepper, the lessee and manager, and conducted through the wonders, curiosities, and numberless attractions of this popular place of resort. After witnessing the beautiful dissolving views of China and India, also the operations of the diver under water, and the diving-bell, they left highly delighted, and as they could not possibly see all in one visit, they promised Mr. Pepper to come again on Friday, the 20th inst., at one o'clock.

MR. OTTLEY'S LECTURE ON PAINTING AND PAINTERS.—On Wednesday evening last Mr. Ottley gave the second of his four lectures on painting and painters at the Marylebone Literary Institution, when he was honoured with a pretty numerous and very attentive audience. He commenced his lecture with the glorious period of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Correggio, &c., when Christian art began already to show symptoms of decline, not so much from any inherent weakness as from the altered tone of society, which no longer looked upon Scriptural subjects as an all-engrossing theme, but mingled the philosophy of the ancients and the poetry of Dante with the traditions of the Church. The story of Leonardo da Vinci, who threatened to adopt a certain father Prior as a model for Judas in his celebrated "Last Supper," that of Michael Angelo, who actually introduced the Pope's master of the ceremonies in his "Last Judgment," in the character of Minos, and the well-known joke made by the Pope on the latter occasion, were adduced as instances of the warnings which Christian art now received. The lecturer next described the decline of art in the hands of the Mannerists, its temporary resuscitation under the Carracci, the feud between the Eclectics and the Naturalists, and finally touched upon the origin and growth of landscape-painting, defending the claims of Claude, Gaspar Poussin, and Salvator Rosa, against the sweeping condemnation of a certain critic of the present day. Mr. Ottley interspersed his historical and general remarks with graphic descriptions of some of the principal chef-d'œuvre of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Parmegiano, Annibale Carracci, &c. He concluded with a feeling picture of the degradation to which art had descended in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, its humiliating struggles for patronage, in which it had to minister to every vain, stupid, and debased taste; but expressed a lively hope for its future. Amongst the illustrations of the lecture were some original gems, including a fine S. Botticelli, a Ludovico Carracci belonging to Mr. Farrer, and a curious Domenichino—the "Passage of the Red Sea"—belonging to Mr. James.

## THE WEATHER.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 18, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 88 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature	Dry Bulb		Wet Bulb		Direction of Wind.		Amt. (0-10)	Rain in inches.
					at 9 A.M.	at 9 A.M.	at 3 P.M.	at 3 P.M.	Wind.	Wind.		
Nov. 12	30°785	43°5	31°8	32°8	36°4	36°4	43°4	43°0	N.W. N.	10	0.000	
" 13	30°555	43°5	32°0	32°8	38°8	38°8	43°4	42°5	N. N.	10	0.000	
" 14	30°377	51°8	36°6	45°6	44°7	44°7	50°8	49°9	N. N.	9	0.014	
" 15	30°384	47°9	33°1	43°0	42°2	41°5	46°8	44°4	N.E. N.E.	1	0.000	
" 16	30°251	49°4	35°0	43°0	41°7	41°3	48°2	45°8	N.E. N.E.	10	0.011	
" 17	30°166	51°3	33°6	45°0	42°7	42°4	50°3	47°3	E.S.E. E.S.E.	9	0.004	
" 18	30°201	51°5	37°9	47°1	48°2	47°2	51°3	48°4	E. E.	0	0.000	
Means	30°493	48°4	35°9	43°0	42°1	41°8	47°7	45°9			0.000	

The range of temperature during the week was 20 degrees. A dense fog prevailed throughout the day and night of the 12th, and until noon of the following day. On the night of the 13th, and morning of the 14th, the fog was again very dense. Rain was falling on the night of the 14th, and a little likewise fell on the night of the 16th and evening of the 17th. A very fine auroral arch was visible between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. of the 11th, stretching from the N.W. to N.N.E., but the altitude of the crown of the arch was not more than 10 degrees. A few bright streamers passed from it, and several bright meteors were seen during the night. The sky was clear on the 15th and 18th, and after midnight of the 17th. A hoar frost covered the ground on the morning of the 12th.

J. BREEN.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBS

**NEW CHURCH AT POWERSCOURT  
WICKLOW.**

The first stone of this handsome new church was laid last month, under very interesting circumstances. The site of the church is exactly in front of the entrance gate of the demesne of Powerscourt, and the position is such that the intended edifice, which is of very beautiful design, and will have a lofty spire, must form a conspicuous object in the scenery. The site has been given by Lord Powerscourt, and the church will be constructed at the sole expense of the Marchioness of Londonderry, who leaves it as a legacy to the people of Powerscourt on her departure from amongst them. The edifice, which has been designed by Mr. John Norton, of London, will be in the Early English style of Architecture, and will consist of a nave and lateral aisles extending east and west. At the eastern end of the north aisle will stand a square tower, surmounted by a spire 160 feet in height. The aisles will be separated from the nave by circular columns supporting moulded arches. The nave will be lighted on each side by clerestory windows, formed with geometrical figures. The aisles will be lighted by double lancet windows. At the eastern end the chancel, 25 feet deep by 18 wide, and raised four steps above the level of the nave, will be lighted by single lancet windows. The eastern window of the church will consist of three lights, with geometrical tracery. At the western end there will be a four-light window enriched with tracery; and underneath it will be the principal entrance, near which will be placed an elaborately carved stone font. On the south side of the church there will be a deep porch, and on the same side of the chancel a priest's doorway. The interior will be fitted up with open benches and the chancel with stall seats—the whole capable of accommodating about 370 persons. The roof will be composed of open timber work, stained and varnished. The tower will form an organ chamber within, and underneath it a vestry room. A handsome arch will divide the nave from the chancel, and a stone pulpit will be placed at one angle of it. In front of the altar will be an elegantly ornamented railing. The exterior roofs will be composed of ornamental coloured tiles, and the same covering will be placed on the spire, which will be constructed with timber. The dimensions of the building will be sixty-eight feet long by forty-three in breadth.

The foundations having been already sunk a small tent was erected adjoining the place where the foundation-stone was to be laid. The stone had been placed, and everything prepared for the formal ceremony of laying it in the customary manner on the 13th ult. The Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, having arrived, the ceremony was opened by the Curate, the Rev. Mr. M'Donogh, giving out an appropriate hymn, beginning, "This stone to Thee in faith we lay," which was sung by a number of young girls and ladies, the Marchioness of Londonderry and her circle joining in the hymn. The Rector then read several appropriate collects, concluding with the Lord Prayer, after which

His Grace the Archbishop came forward and addressed the assemblage as follows:—It gives me great satisfaction, of course, to be present on such occasions as this—namely, the laying the foundation of a church; and I have peculiar satisfaction in being here to-day, because it is the celebration of the coming of age of a young nobleman, which, I think, cannot be more appropriately commemorated than by such a work as this. The ordinary festivities that take place on such an occasion as this are very proper and very natural, but I do think there is something in the solemn and beneficent work we are now engaged in peculiarly suitable to the occasion; and in wishing his Lordship, as I do most sincerely, and I am sure you do too, many, many happy returns of this day, I trust he will look back to this circumstance, and the foundation we are now engaged in laying, with peculiar satisfaction on the recurrence of this anniversary. This church is about to be built at the expense of the munificent lady, his mother, and I must say it has struck me with surprise that, independent altogether of religious and public spirited feelings, the mere delight of display, the mere wish to have one's wealth and grandeur set forth and celebrated by the world, has not more frequently engaged people in building a church, or some public insti-

tution of the kind, rather than laying out their money in splendid palaces for their own dwellings. I am, however, convinced that her Ladyship is actuated by much higher and better motives than those which influence worldly people who spend their money on themselves. I have only to add the repetition of my wish that his Lordship and she may look back with infinite satisfaction, not only on every recurrence of this anniversary, but at the hour of death, and the Day of Judgment, and thousands of ages after this world shall have passed away for ever.

Next was deposited in a cavity within the foundation-stone, the current gold and silver coins of the realm, together with a copy of one of the Dublin journals, and an inscription on parchment hermetically sealed up in a glass bottle. The following is the inscription:—

This foundation-stone of the new church to be dedicated to the service

God and in honour of St. Patrick, hereafter to be the parish church of Powerscourt, to be built at the sole expense of Elizabeth, Marchioness of Londonderry, is laid by Mervyn, Viscount Powerscourt, in the presence of the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and the clergy and inhabitants of Enniskerry, this 13th day of October, in the year of Grace, 1857. Joshua Barnard, Rector; Charles M'Donogh, Curate; John Buckley and Wm. Bunn, Churchwardens; John Norton, of London, Architect.

Everything being prepared, Lord Powerscourt went to the foundation-stone, and the upper portion of it having been raised by means of a pulley, he touched the mortar with the beautiful silver trowel, which, together with a mallet of a similar character, had been presented to him by his tenantry for this occasion. The upper stone was then lowered upon two bolts, the bolt-holes were plugged with molten lead, and the top plates screwed on; after which Lord Powerscourt, striking the stone with the mallet, announced that he had laid the foundation-stone of the new parish church. The singing of the 100th Psalm and a benediction from the Archbishop brought the ceremony to a close, and the company then returned to Powerscourt House.

The silver of which the trowel and a portion of the mallet are composed was procured from the Luganure mines on the Earl of Meath's property.

**PANMURE IN ANGUS. THE SEAT OF LORD PANMURE.**

PANMURE, which is built of hammered rubble sandstone, quarried in the immediate neighbourhood, was erected nearly two centuries ago, and has always been a "show home."

Old sightseers who have seen Panmure at a glance at our view of the terrace front, may recognise many of the late exterior additions, alterations, and embellishments. Every one will readily admit that the late additions of the two new corner towers—each similar in size, and in relative situation to the two shown in detail in our View, and the new central great tower, with its machicolations and its turrets (or tappilures) at each corner—are very great improvements, and merit being specially mentioned. They give the "plan"—including its laundry court on the left, and kitchen court, domestic stableyard, and coachhouse court on the right, forming the two wings seen somewhat partially in the Engraving—quite the appearance of a modern Scottish baronial castle; although, perhaps, the roofs of the four towers at the corners, with their weathercocks, tend to give the building the appearance of something of the old French chateau.

The grand entrance, with its classical porch of grey Carmylie pavement-stone, is in the centre of the other front of the building; and the wings are in that direction screened by very high walls, with appropriate copings. The new entrance-hall is part of what was of old the large dining-room, whose walls were, as some may remember, entirely covered with gilded leather hangings. The grand staircase on the right of the entrance-hall remains unaltered. The new dining-room, drawing, and other anterooms are on the left of the entrance hall. The library is lighted by the great bay window seen in our View; and the other rooms on the floor (the first floor) we are now describing are family apartments, having communication through the entrance-hall as well as a communication with a new turnpike stair (leading to bed-rooms, &c.) in the small tower, half embedded in the wall between the two corner towers, and seen on the left of the engraved view.

Besides the stairs already mentioned there is a staircase on the left-hand of the entrance-hall, which communicates with all the five floors of the main building. The kitchen, servants' hall, and other offices, are in the two wings. In the ground-floor of the main building there are about twenty rooms; and in the whole five floors of the main building there are nearly eighty apartments with fire-places.

On the second floor, at the head of the grand staircase, is the baronial-hall, state dining-room, great hall, ball-room, and picture-gallery. The hall is lighted by a bay window at each end, and occupies the whole breadth of the building; and its length, including the bay windows (one of which is shown in our View) is upwards of seventy feet, and the width and height is in proportion. On one side of the baronial-hall are the state apartments, six in number. The ceilings of these apartments remain entire, and are beautiful works of art



NEW CHURCH AT POWERSCOURT, WICKLOW.



PANMURE, IN ANGUS, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. LORD PANMURE.

WHAT BROUGHT THE BANK TO A STAND-STILL.  
It is stated by a great financial and Ministerial authority that "it would have been the gravest error on the part of the Government to have hesitated for another hour to suspend the Act of 1844, and thus save the Bank and the country from the inextricable confusion to which all would have been exposed if, as appeared almost certain, a forced in place of a voluntary suspension had occurred." The Bank, then, would have been forced to suspend had the Government not interferred; or it would have been broken by others had not the Government ordered the suspension.

The letter addressed on the 12th inst. by the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England assigns as the reason for the suspension certain mercantile and bank failures, and the withdrawal from circulation, in consequence, of a large amount of authorised paper circulation; but the real and immediate reason why they wrote their letter was undoubtedly the condition of the Bank itself. On Wednesday last, when the accounts were made up, there was in the Bank only £1,462,153 of notes and gold; while the deposits, which might be called for at any hour, amounted to no less than £18,248,003. On Thursday, however, applications were made to the Bank by its customers, men of undoubted credit, for discount to the amount of nearly £1,000,000, which the Bank could not refuse; and stock to the amount of nearly £500,000 was sold at the same time, in order to obtain gold from the Bank, for the English country bankers and the Scotch and Irish bankers. On Thursday the liabilities of the Bank were upwards of £4,000,000 more than in the middle of July, and its available resources more than £4,000,000 less. On Thursday, therefore, the Bank of England could not answer the demands on it without taking gold from the Issue Department, and at the same time destroying notes, as the law required, to as large an amount when the public wanted more as it took out gold. On Thursday the law which regulates the Bank could not be obeyed; and in twenty-four hours after it had been suspended the Bank had issued notes to the amount of £180,000 more than the law allowed it to issue. It has since increased the trespass. In fact, the law being at variance with circumstances was necessarily suspended, and but for the suspension, according to the authority quoted, the law would have brought on the nation "a great calamity," "destroying many private fortunes," and creating "inextricable confusion." How the law came to be so injurious we shall endeavour briefly to explain, though we must carry our readers back for a considerable period.

In 1797, when it was much the fashion for Governments to meddle with paper currency, as if credit were ordained and regulated by them; when revolutionary Governments had flooded France with assignats, and successive Governments in Russia had substituted paper roubles for metallic money, banishing the latter entirely from circulation, the Bank of England, from a supposed necessity, was released by the Government from the obligation engraved on every one of its notes to pay them on demand. So urgent was the occasion that the Order in Council prohibiting the Bank to fulfil this promise was issued on a Sunday, February 26th, 1797. From that moment Bank of England notes, though issued by a private company, became actually like assignats and roubles, a State paper currency for which the Government was virtually responsible.

Till 1759 the Bank of England issued no notes of a less denomination than £20, which in no degree interfered with metallic currency; and till 1793 it issued no notes below £10, which could have interfered very little, if at all, with metallic currency. Then it began to issue £5 notes, and after 1797 it began to issue £1 and £2 notes. These were complete substitutes for metallic currency, and the State paper constituted by the Act of 1797 soon became the chief and, except that country bankers issued £1 and £2 notes, almost the only money. Guineas entirely disappeared towards 1800. Within a very short time, therefore, after the introduction of this State paper, it was issued so much in excess as to fall, like the assignats and roubles, materially below the value of gold; or to get a guinea it was necessary to give a £1 note and five, six, or seven shillings, and this depreciation continued, more or less, till after the final termination of the war in 1815.

In 1797 it was enacted that, in six months after the peace, the Bank of England should resume cash payments, but the excessive issue of paper for many years had made this impossible, and the period was, by successive enactments, postponed, till it was finally settled by the Act of 1819 that the resumption should commence on February 1st, 1820. From that time we have sovereigns as well as notes for money.

Much of the prosperity and much of the adversity which occurred from 1797 downwards, such changes as all communities are liable to, was by the public attributed to alterations in the currency; and the Government, having, by the Act of 1797, made itself especially responsible for the paper currency, never ceased attempting to regulate it. But the interference having begun by constituting the notes of the Bank of England a State paper currency, all the subsequent regulations were made sneakingly, evasively, and furtively as it were, instead of boldly and manfully avowing a determination, like Russia, and Austria, and France, to have a State paper currency, by regulating the Bank of England. Hence it came to pass that by the Bank Charter Acts, which are periodically renewed, the national paper-money was regulated. Carrying out the responsibility first assumed in 1797, notes below the denomination of £5 were prohibited in 1826, and in 1833, when the Bank Charter was renewed, a clause was introduced into the Act making Bank of England notes a legal tender in every part of England except at the bank counter. Between 1819 and 1833 they had circulated by usage, in conjunction with gold; but in 1832, an alarm having been raised by a political cry of "go for gold," it was then thought advisable to protect the Bank and give validity to the note by making it a legal payment. Leaving much responsibility to the Bank, and leaving to it much of the profit of a paper circulation, the last measure openly gave to its notes all the characteristics of a State paper currency.

In the exercise of its responsibility, however, the Bank was accused by some persons of having conducted the issue of notes improperly; and, combining the business of a deposit and discount-bank with the junction of issuing State paper, though bearing its own name, it was undoubtedly sorely and continually tempted to regulate as far as it could the issue of notes exclusively to its own advantage. On the next renewal of the charter, therefore, in 1844 its power to issue notes was strictly limited by the amount of gold in its coffers over and above £14,000,000 of notes, which it was allowed to issue on securities. At the same time to give greater validity to the State paper currency, and bring it exclusively into circulation, restrictions were imposed by the Legislature on the issue of notes by country bankers, which it was hoped would be entirely extinguished. Thus, step by step, from 1797 to 1844, the Legislature went on creating and regulating paper currency while nominally dealing only with the Bank till it established completely such a currency very much restricted.

For the convertibility of private bank notes into gold at their full value, or of the notes of the Bank of England merely as a bank, the Government is no more responsible than for the payment

of Messrs. Baring's draughts when they fall due, but for the ready convertibility of the legal-tender money it was and continued to be at all times responsible. Hence the anxiety manifested in successive enactments to secure and maintain convertibility. Hence, on Thursday last, when it became quite plain that the convertibility of the bank-note was in danger when the quantity of legal-tender currency was insufficient for the wants of the community;—when the demands made on the Bank for this legal tender, or for gold, though checked by a high rate of discount, were far greater than it could legally comply with;—when its liabilities had become much out of proportion to its available resources; and when the slightest run on its deposits would have brought it to a forced suspension, the Government had no alternative, in order to secure the continued circulation of the State paper currency nominally issued by the Bank, than to step in and suspend the operation of the law for restricting the issue, and securing the convertibility of this paper. The Bank was in great difficulties, and even in great danger. On Thursday, it could not carry the law for restricting the amount of State paper into effect, and, therefore, the law was from necessity suspended. The Bank was at the mercy of the depositors, and it is simply absurd to rail against the suspension of the law as unjust when it had become unavoidable. It was the necessary consequence of the past interference by the State with the promises to pay of a private body, which was continued by successive acts of Parliament, till the interference was consummated by the Act of 1844, which established an exclusive and closely-restricted paper currency. In truth, the Act of Parliament—lately carried out, as is admitted, with great care and equal energy by the Bank Directors—has been proved for the second time to be totally incompatible with the national welfare: its operation the Ministers have, therefore, wisely, though illegally, suspended. To obtain an Act of Indemnity for this illegal proceeding they have summoned Parliament; and we have no doubt that the Parliament sensible of its own error, will willingly grant the indemnity required.

#### THE DECLINE OF SPAIN.

##### [SECOND ARTICLE.]

PHILIP II. reigned during forty-two years. His faculties were of a high order, but his politics were crafty. His morose and gloomy temper soured the social life of Spain, and his bigotry roused that spirit of resistance in the Dutch provinces which led to their independence under his successor, Philip III., by which the empire lost 8560 square miles, inhabited by an industrious population. He united Portugal to his throne, with its American dependencies; but when he left that throne its strength was undermined. This Monarch ruined his country by destroying national character, the true bulwark of States. He gave his unlimited patronage to the Inquisition, and delighted in witnessing the dying agonies of heretics writhing in the flames. He murdered his son, and addressed an apologetic letter to the Princes of Europe, in which he lamented that religion imposed grave duties on Kings. Don John of Austria, who crushed the naval power of the Turks at Lepanto, where the famous Cervantes was wounded, is supposed to have been poisoned by his jealous and ungrateful Sovereign. There is no doubt that the Counts Egmont and Horn perished by his orders. The atrocities he permitted in South America against the natives, whom his soldiers hesitated to butcher till assured by the priests that the Indians had no souls to be redeemed, are recorded in letters of blood. Thus he brutalised his people. England destroyed his invincible Armada, which for ever deprived Spain of her ascendancy on the ocean. Of Philip II. nothing remains but the history of his crimes; and the contemporary historians of his savage reign excuse themselves for throwing a veil over its domestic horrors, declaring that the terrific phantom of that truculent Prince even from his grave imposed silence on their revelations. However, in justice to his son and successor, they have acknowledged that the Spanish monarchy of the sixteenth century, which had aimed at universal dominion, was exhausted when the sceptre passed into the hands of Philip III. The treasury was empty, agriculture was neglected, industry languished. The precious metals only arrived from America to be distributed throughout Europe, for none remained in Spain, which became poor in the midst of riches—*magnas inter opes inops*. Philip III. died in 1621, after a feeble reign of twenty-three years. By a treaty signed at the Hague, he abandoned all claim to the Dutch provinces; and by an act of bigotry, recommended by the Inquisition, he drove a million of ingenious and laborious Moors, who had multiplied their numbers since the conquest of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella, out of the country. Thus this Monarch contributed his share to the downfall of his kingdom.

Philip IV. had scarcely more energy than his father, and was the tool of his Minister, the Duke of Olivares. He was compelled to restore to the Duke of Braganza the kingdom of Portugal, containing 34,000 square miles, with its colonial possessions, covering an area of 3,666,000 square miles. England received Jamaica from him, 5380 square miles; and by the Treaty of the Pyrenees, 1659, Spain ceded to France Roussillon, what it possessed in Artois, and abandoned its pretensions to Alsace, surrendering also some forts in Flanders. A single trait paints the characters of the King and of his Minister. "Sire," said Olivares to Philip, "the Duke of Braganza has committed the folly of aspiring to be chosen King of Portugal; his temerity will enable you to confiscate twelve millions of property belonging to his deluded followers." To which the King answered, with Spanish gravity, "Give orders that it be done." Such were the puerilities of this reign. But as the Palace of the Escorial, commenced by Philip II., to commemorate his victory over the French at St. Quentin, was now finished, and as the Pope had canonised four Spaniards by a single bull, Saint Ignatius Loyola, Saint Francis Xavier, Theresa the Holy, and Saint Isidore of Madrid, the besotted people imagined that Spain, thus beatified, had reached the pinnacle of glory.

Charles II. succeeded Philip IV. He was the son of that Monarch and of Mary Anne of Austria, whom his father had espoused in second nuptials, and was the last Prince who reigned in Spain of the Austrian stock. He was only four years of age at his father's death, and the regency devolved on his mother, assisted by some of the high functionaries of State; but she was completely under the control of the Jesuit Nitard, her confessor. The insolence of this man surpasses belief. Being reproved for his audacity by one of the nobles, he sternly replied, "Learn to respect a man who has daily your God in his hands and your Queen at his feet." In this imperious language was revealed the arrogance of the disciples of Loyola. No wonder that Spain fell under their pernicious rule.

Under Charles II. the maritime towns of Spanish America were plundered by the buccaneers, and their commerce on the seas destroyed. In these devastations the English Morgan was rivalled by the French Montbars, called the Exterminator, whose hatred of the Spaniards had been kindled in his youth by a perusal of the writings of the virtuous Las Casas, who has so graphically described the horrors inflicted on the Indians by his ferocious countrymen. Louis XIV. had married Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV., by his first marriage; and by the Treaty of the Pyrenees she had renounced all eventual claims to the throne of Spain. Nevertheless, Louis invaded the Netherlands, by virtue of the law of *devolution*, which was recognised by the custom of Brabant. In all matters relating to successions from the father, the children of the first marriage were preferred to those of the second marriage, without regard to sex; and on this custom of Brabant Louis acted, not scrupling to violate the Treaty of the Pyrenees. He seized Flanders and Franche Comté. Charles II. also lost one-half of the island of St. Domingo; and the impoverished Monarch, driven by his necessities, was compelled to sell to the highest bidders the viceroyalties of Mexico and Peru. He sunk into deeper degradation when he raised money by the sale of the highest orders of Spanish nobility to opulent Jews who had repudiated the law of Moses. During this unhappy reign the Inquisition flourished more

vigorously than ever; and the marriage of Charles was celebrated by an *auto-da-fé*, at which twenty-two persons were burned alive, and sixty others scourged with bars of red-hot iron. How could a nation fail to retrograde under such atrocities?

Charles II. was childless. Two Princes competed for the succession, Louis XIV. of France and the Emperor Leopold of Austria. This rivalry led to the famous War of the Succession, which lasted twelve years; but the details of that struggle do not fall within our province. The Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis, was crowned King of Spain by the title of Philip V.; but before he ascended the throne the house of Hapsburg had been compelled to surrender Sicily to the house of Savoy. Its area was 67,100 square miles, and it never afterwards was united to Spain. England obtained Gibraltar and Minorca, amounting together to 305 square miles. However, during the reign of Philip V. Spain conquered Oran and Ceuta, on the coast of Africa.

He was succeeded by Ferdinand IV., who at first devoted himself to the internal improvement of his dominions, in which he was powerfully aided by Don Joseph Carvalho, a minister of sagacity, and skilled in finance; but his early death prevented the maturity of his plans. Ferdinand then became lethargic, and, to the astonishment of Europe, the singer Farinelli, who had the same physical defect as Narses, the general of Justinian and the rival of Belisarius, but not his genius, received the portfolio of State. His chief merit seems to have been the vocal skill with which he lulled his master to sleep.

On the death of Ferdinand, in 1759, without heirs, he was succeeded by Don Carlos, King of Naples, who took the title of Charles III. It had been stipulated by preceding treaties that the crowns of Spain and Naples should never rest on the same head. The eldest son of Don Carlos was an idiot. Therefore the second son accompanied his father to Spain as Prince of the Asturias, and the third son, Ferdinand, then eight years of age, was proclaimed King of the Two Sicilies.

Charles III. was worthy to reign. He guaranteed payment of the State debts, and re-established public credit; infused a certain vigour into agriculture, and animated industry by encouraging public works; threw bridges over rivers, restored manufactures, and founded economic societies. But he suffered severely from his alliance with France against England. He lost the Havannah, Manilla or the Philippines, and Florida. However, France partly indemnified him by the cession of Louisiana, and he regained Minorca. His expedition against Algiers was a failure, but he deserves every praise for expelling the Jesuits. He died in 1788, and was succeeded by Charles IV. His deplorable reign brings us to the French Revolution. The victorious Republic compelled Spain to sign the Treaty of Basle, 1795, by which she ceded the remaining half of the island of St. Domingo to her conqueror. Bonaparte, as First Consul, extorted Louisiana, which was confirmed to him at the Treaty of Amiens, as was Trinidad to England. After the rupture of that treaty, when Spain was forced to unite herself with France, her navy was literally annihilated by the British fleets; and, with the exception of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, all the colonies had severed themselves from the mother country. After the restoration Ferdinand VII. vainly attempted their recovery. Poverty induced him to sell Florida to the United States in 1819; for, though it was given up to England by the Treaty of Paris, 1763, it had been restored at the Peace of Versailles, in 1783. In 1823 Ferdinand formally renounced all claim to Guatemala. After the defeat of the Spanish army at Ayacucho, in 1824, he was compelled to yield Peru; and, in 1825, St. Juan de Ulloa, his last fortress in South America. Thus disappeared all the acquisitions and conquests of Charles V. and Philip II.; and when the reigning Sovereign, Queen Maria Isabella, succeeded to the throne, she inherited, as fragments of the ancient Spanish monarchy, scarcely more than 267,000 square miles of territory, which may be thus enumerated:—

European territory	..	..	168,940 square miles
Cuba	..	..	46,000 "
Puerto Rico	..	..	3,780 "
Manilla, or Philippine Islands	..	..	48,400 "
Total	..	..	267,100 square miles

Spain now stands at the entrance of the cemetery of nations. She exists without manifesting the principle of life. Loaded with debt, her debilitated industry cannot pay the interest. The deficit of the year has been equal to the income, as shown in the Budget of 1839; and in 1840 the annual expenditure was double the revenue. Her absurdly protective tariff was a high premium to the smuggler, and the custom-house officers were better paid by the free trader than by their own Government. Since the death of Ferdinand VII. civil war has ravaged her fields and burnt her cities. She has been singularly barren in great men during this disastrous period; and, as the degenerate Romans were content with bread and the games of the Circus, so modern Spain consoles herself with bull-fights. An impure woman has drained her resources and corrupted her morals. Soldiers without honour—the loftiest of the military virtues—intrigue for the portfolio of office, and Praetorian cohorts threaten the Cortes. We have sketched her decline, but do not venture to write "Resurgam" on her national escutcheon.

ERRATUM.—By an error which appeared in our previous paper the name of SPARTACUS was, through an inadvertence which we cannot account for, printed for the name of SERTORIUS. It will not, however, mislead many readers, for nearly all are familiar with Sertorius and his White Fawn. Moreover, we stated that he was assassinated by Perpenna, a fact which of itself corrects the misprint with classical scholars. This murder took place anno 76 B.C., when Quintus Cecilius Metellus and Cneius Pompeius commanded in Spain. We are obliged, however, to an unknown Correspondent for pointing out the mistake.

THE ROUTES OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAMS.—As the question is often put to us (says the *Builder*) how are the telegrams conveyed from India to England, why is it that they do not come to us instantaneously, and how is it that we are dependent on foreign telegraphs for their conveyance, let us repeat, or rather restate in another form, that at present the Indian news, after steaming up the Red Sea from India, and crossing the isthmus of Suez, is made up by our Consul at Alexandria on its arrival from Suez (no telegraph report being as yet sent across the isthmus, although we believe there is a partial line running from Cairo). The summary of the news so made up at Alexandria is forwarded to Malta, and thence (till the cable already made be laid down between Cagliari and Malta) by Government steamer to Cagliari. Handed in to the telegraph-office there, it is forwarded to Spezzin and thence to Turin. Thence there are two telegraph routes—one, via Switzerland, the Rhine provinces, Belgium, and through the submarine cable from Ostend to London; the other, via France to Paris, and thence (through the submarine cable) from Calais to London. A third route may also be employed—viz., from the Rhine provinces to Amsterdam, and thence via the Electric and International Telegraph Company's submarine wires, from Holland to London. A line has been proposed to connect Alexandria, Malta, and Gibraltar, with England direct; but, in the present state of the money-market, any further great extension of long submarine lines is not at all probable. At present, therefore, as will be seen, in telegraphic communication England is quite dependent on Continental Powers.

A PULL FOR LIFE.—The crew of the *Anna Margretta*, of Leith, arrived at Hartlepool in a small boat on Wednesday week, in a most exhausted condition. The master reported that the vessel left Leith for Bordeaux on the 5th inst. All went on well until Tuesday evening, when the cabin-boy went below for some article, and found that the cabin floor was covered with water. Finding that the water was gaining upon them, and that there was no chance of making Hartlepool, as the tide was on the ebb, the crew took to their only boat. On getting about 300 yards from the vessel she gave a heavy lurch, and fell over on the port side. With a strong tide and the darkness against them, they made their way to Hartlepool, wearied by their six hours' rowing, rendered all the more arduous from the smallness of the boat, which there was great danger of pulling under the heavy seas. The poor cabin-boy was kept baling the boat during the whole of the six hours, the sea coming into the boat continually.

THE INDIAN MAILED.—We have pleasure in stating our belief that arrangements for the departure and arrival of additional mails to and from India, *via* Marseilles, are completed, and that they will come into operation at the commencement of next year. We understand that the dates of the departures of the extra mails will be from London on the 2nd and 17th, and from Marseilles on the 4th and 19th of each month. The first extra mail from India is expected to reach Marseilles on or about the 20th of January, 1858, and the next extra mail on or about the 4th of February following. Our readers will observe that under this arrangement we shall receive news from Calcutta four times during each month, and twice from Bombay, in place of twice from each Presidency as at present.—*Homeward Mail*.



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## THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

In a certain sense the country was taken by surprise by the announcement that Ministers proposed to call Parliament together within the very shortest period that the law allows, because most of the usual indications of such a step led to a different conclusion. But those who had viewed things aright, and with the thoughtfulness due to the exigencies of the occasion, felt that it could hardly be possible that the performance of so obvious a duty could be long delayed without danger to the State, and danger to the Ministry itself. For it is a mistake to suppose that a readiness to have recourse to the countenance and assistance of Parliament is a sign of weakness in a Government. On the contrary, it is a Cabinet conscious of timid counsels and wavering purposes which alone need shrink from meeting the representatives of the people at all times and under all circumstances. The most devoted adherent of a Ministry, while he is perhaps prepared to limit his confidence in the ruling powers for the time being, only by his credulity; has yet an innate faith in the reassuring and restorative capabilities of the Legislature when in action; and an appeal to the great Council of the Nation on the part of a Government reacts most healthily on the country. Trust begets trust, and the people are always willing to believe in a Minister who gives, what every one is inclined to think to be, the best proof that he believes in them. And this at all times; but how much more during a crisis like that through which we are now passing. It is at moments like these that every man's hopes turn to Parliament; some with a solid appreciation of its sovereign powers; some, perhaps, with a helpless clinging dependence, not unlike the ancient belief in nostrums; some with an abstract notion of the simple moral effect produced by the solemn application of the mind of the Legislature to the difficulties of the country; but all with a feeling that there are moments in the fortunes of this nation when the eye and the hand of Parliament should be active, and when its influence should be felt like a "tetanus" (although in a contrary sense) to the extremities of the country.

Few, therefore, will be disposed to deny that, in calling the estates of the realm together at this moment, Lord Palmerston has done well and wisely for the nation, and prudently for himself. It is curious to note that, while in England and in France there has been almost an identity in the first step taken to deal with the financial crisis which prevails more or less in both countries, namely, by a letter on the subject emanating from the Executive, there is an immediate divergence as regards all further proceeding. The Emperor of the French has thought it necessary to adopt the epistolary form in advising and reassuring the moneyed interests of his empire; and a letter of license from the Premier and the Minister of Finance in England is deemed to be a specific check to the downward course of "things in the City." But here the comparison ceases, for the responsibility of our constitutional Government begins where that of the ruler of France ends; and it would have savoured of a temerity which, bold and self-reliant as Lord Palmerston is, he does not pretend to possess, if he had ventured to suspend any law by his mere *ipse dixit*, and yet to avoid a moment longer than was absolutely necessary the procuring of that legal quittance which is contained in a bill of indemnity.

It will be, therefore, with so much of unity and goodwill, at least as is involved in the starting point, that the Government and the country will meet in the constitutional arena of discussion on the 3rd of next month. As the Session must be formally inaugurated by a Speech from the Throne, the programme of the Ministry must be presented with so much of completeness as to enable the public to judge on what subjects of legislation it will have to make up its mind. Although what must be the main business of the brief ante-Session is patent to every one; yet, unless the Cabinet has been unusually unilateral in its deliberations, we shall have the advantage of knowing what it is proposed to the Legislature to attempt in 1858, some two months earlier than ordinary. Between this and Christmas, however,

we know that the deliberations of Parliament must be devoted mainly to questions of finance and banking. Into details on this point it is not necessary here to enter; the subject is dealt with in another part of our paper with a breadth of view and accuracy of knowledge to which the recent action of the executive has borne an involuntary tribute. It is certain, however, that short as is the period which must elapse before the recess, the Bank Charter Act will have to stand the test of a solemn impeachment. It will also be without doubt impossible to avoid discussion on the pressing matters connected with India; and if the whole question of Anglo-Eastern policy is not more than indicated in the debates that must ensue, it is of all the things the most likely than Indian finance will, for the first time, begin to assume a prominence in the consideration of the House of Commons which will be only a prelude to its ultimate amalgamation and absorption into our general fiscal system. Since the passing of the last statute which dealt with the rights and responsibilities of the East India Company, if not before, the distinction between the revenues of Hindostan and those of the mother country have been more nominal than real. The latter may be designated in rupees instead of pounds, shillings and pence; and they may be administered with all the additional complication and circumlocution which is involved in the counter-irritant establishments in Cannon-row and Leadenhall-street, as contradistinguished from the cumbrous unity of the Treasury; but the simple fact that an Indian Budget is now an established Parliamentary institution is sufficient to prove that Indian finance is in reality dealt with by way of rider to that of England; and that, practically, the President of the Board of Control in his statement only supplements the annual deliverances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There are also many domestic questions which a Government strong in legislative resources might fitly contemplate the duty of settling; and there are more which they will see the absolute necessity of approaching. Who can say what the next fortnight may not educe in the social condition of the country? When the merchant princes of England pass through the fiery ordeal of a panic the industrial classes do not go unscathed. In that vast absorbent of human suffering and sorrow which we call London, the wailings of demonstrative distress, and the sighs of decent and enduring middle-class anxiety and privation, are often lost in the roar of that unceasing battle of life which is daily fought to the utterance in our streets; although there are times when even that din is pierced by a voice to which those who wield the destinies of the nation cannot pretend to be deaf. But in order to bring the depth and breadth of a commercial and financial crisis in Great Britain before us in its sternest features, we have only to look at the condition of such a city as Glasgow. There is no excuse there for not seeing and not knowing. It is not necessary, however, to go more searchingly into a disquisition of this kind, which, at least for the moment, must be abstract or prophetic; but no one can look at the condition of the body politic of England at this instant without feeling that the time may not be far distant when the Legislature may have more difficult and intricate problems to solve than the continuance or discontinuance of the present Bank Act, and the existence or non-

existence of the East India Company. With these we believe that the House of Commons is competent to deal, as assuredly they will be called upon to deal, with them. The new Parliament has shaken into its place; the country has had some opportunity of testing the capabilities of new members, and, on the whole, they have not been found wanting. At the same time a trial of their legislative capacities awaits them which will put them on their mettle. The best wishes of the country will go with them; and we do believe that, at a time like this, men of all opinions will unite in a fervent hope that our legislators will prove, as a body, to be composed of that sterner stuff out of which statesmen are elicited for the preservation of the common weal in the hour of peril. Let our representatives now be only true to their duties and true to themselves; and whatever may have been their shortcomings, which are more often the result of the system than the faults of the men, the country will be content to confide its interests and its hopes to their keeping; and, depend upon it, there will be a universal resurrection of that old spirit which has ever enabled England out of the nettle danger to pluck the flower safety.

It may perhaps seem superfluous to say one word on a subject with reference to which Parliament has an episodal, but an immediate duty to perform. During the recess English soldiers and English civilians have been doing deeds in the East such as romancers have scarcely imagined. It is a time-honoured custom for the nation to speak its thanks and to utter its praises to its faithful servants through the mouth of Parliament. We cannot suppose that, brief and engrossed as will be the period during which the Legislature will sit before Christmas, but that an early opportunity will be found for conveying to our countrymen in India that graceful and solemn recognition of their services, and that sympathy with their sufferings, which is contained in the ceremonial of votes of thanks from both Houses of Parliament. This tribute should be full and comprehensive; but it will certainly not lose in value if it should be at the same time discriminating.

## MEERUT.

(From a Correspondent.)

As many of your readers will be glad to form some idea of the place where so many Europeans have been obliged to seek refuge at Meerut, the accompanying Sketch will probably convey a better idea than a long description. It will be sufficient to say that the Dum-dum-ma, as it is called, was, until the day of the outbreak, a place for the instruction of Artillery recruits. It is a rectangular inclosure, made by surrounding, with a brick wall, nearly 11 feet high, and 350 yards long by 260 broad, the three old barracks formerly occupied by the European troops of Horse Artillery. Since the outbreak it has received flanking defences by earthen works of the nature of field fortification; field and heavy guns have been placed in position in the small bastions; and the place bears rather a formidable appearance. Within it all the powder, arms, ammunition, and treasure, which could be collected at the time have been placed; and the manufacture of cartridges and various munitions of war, as far as the limited means that were at disposal, have been energetically carried on.

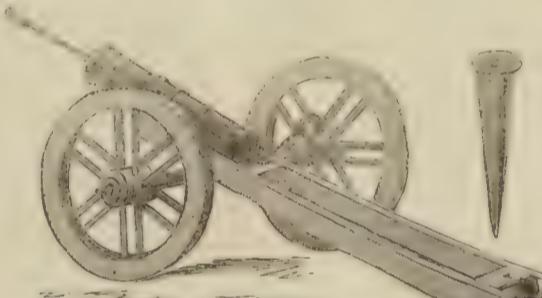
The View shows the place from the outside, looking northward. The barracks on the left are fifty-five in number, and part are only shown. In them and the Dum-dum-ma all the European troops and officers, with a few exceptions, may be said to be housed.

The small Sketch shows of what human ingenuity, when taxed in an emergency and in its ignorance, will avail itself. The cast-iron sockets of the telegraph posts are taken as the basis of these ordnance; cast wheels and axles adapted with cheek trails, and, in absence of trunnions, iron bars are bent round to support them. A hole, drilled as a touch-hole; pieces of electric telegraph wire bound round to strengthen them, and a ring, with rough elevating screw, placed at the screw end of the socket, the thread of which had been hammered and broken to let the ring at the end fit.

These five pieces were all loaded with a cartridge of powder, double copper wire and electric telegraph wire, in small pieces, well mixed up. Report says that one of these primitive pieces of ordnance had exploded, killing one and wounding two of their own men, from which we may infer they must have "voted a want of confidence" in their ordnance department.

We find the following recent intelligence from Meerut, in the Lahore Chronicle:-

At midnight on the 17th Major Stokes and Lieutenant Armstrong, with 210 Afghan and Mooltan Horse, accompanied by Captain Craigie, with about 100 Irregular Cavalry, went out on a secret expedition along the Delhi road. At sunrise on the following morning they surrounded the village of Mooradnuggur, about half-way between Meerut and Delhi, where the enemy's cavalry had established themselves in force. Secretly



EXTEMPORE ORDNANCE AT MEERUT.



MEERUT: THE BARRACKS, ETC.

as everything was arranged the enemy were not completely taken by surprise. Some 200 of them were ready mounted outside the village, and the remainder defended the place from the inside. However, after hard fighting, the enemy were defeated and driven out of the village and the place burnt; but not until fifty-seven of the number were cut up and several taken prisoners. Our people had nine killed and wounded; among the number, I am sorry to say, was Lieut. G. Armstrong. His gallantry was conspicuous throughout the affair. The man who cut him down was killed by the jemadar of the Afghan troop. Thus ended a very successful *chupan*, in which the insurgent cavalry were taught a severe lesson. A very gallant fellow, named Peetee Singh, formerly in the 11th Native Infantry, has been, I fear, mortally wounded in this affair. He is the man who saved Mrs. Shelly's life the night of the Meerut outbreak, and has since been promoted to a high grade in Craigie's New Horse, where he has done good service. Lieutenant Armstrong was conveyed to the Rifle Hospital at Meerut. He is suffering from three sabre cuts—one on the arm, one on the forehead, and one on the scalp. The latest accounts say that he is progressing favourably. The Afghan Horse brought back lots of loot in the shape of horses and cattle of every description.

## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

### THE FALL OF DELHI.

The following summary account of the taking of Delhi is from the *Bombay Times* of October 17:—

The tidings regarding Delhi, dispatched by the mail of the 4th October, came down to the 20th of September, and intimated that this day the doomed city had finally fallen into our hands; scarcely any particulars being given beyond the fact that the slaughter had been severe. We are still in a great measure without details. We know that the evacuation was complete—that the King is captive, and has still been spared—the leading members of his family, active abettors of the revolt, having been shot and their bodies exposed. Our troops were on the 23rd sent in pursuit of the chief mass of the enemy, supposed to have retired on Gwalior. Mr. Greathed, the Commissioner of Delhi, died on the 19th of September of cholera. The gallant General Nicholson died of his wounds on the 23rd of September; and there is known to be a sad list of casualties in store, particulars of which have not yet been given.

The details of this disastrous siege have hitherto been published piecemeal, and in such broken and disjointed form as to bewilder the reader. Though still very imperfectly supplied with facts, we shall endeavour now to place those in our possession, referring to events which have occurred since the 1st of September, in such order as may assist in making our future narratives somewhat more intelligible than they can well hitherto have been. Our summary must be accepted as provisional: there are numberless gaps in it to be filled up, omissions to be supplied, and errors to be corrected, which must be left to time.

On the 20th May the Commander-in-Chief, General Anson, arrived at Delhi with a considerable force of Europeans, and the city was expected to have been assaulted immediately. A week afterwards (on the 27th) the General was cut off by cholera. General Barnard, of the Queen's service, an officer unknown to fame, succeeded General Anson, and continued waiting for reinforcements till the 5th July, when he, like his predecessor, was cut off by disease. General Reid followed—a commander whose Indian name rested on his retirement before the Sikhs at Moodkee in 1846, when ordered by Sir J. Littler to advance. He had scarcely held command for a fortnight when sickness compelled him to resign. He was, in the beginning of August, succeeded by General Wilson, of the Company's army, and to the lot of this officer it has fallen to capture the city. Throughout the three most inclement months of the year fighting had been nearly incessant, and the defence of the mutineers was at once more obstinate and more skilful than could have been anticipated. Impatient as the public throughout the siege had become, it does not appear from anything that has yet transpired that any needless delay had occurred or material error been committed. Europeans were the only troops to be thoroughly depended on, and, scattered as these invariably and inevitably are throughout India, and difficult as it is to move them with celerity during the hot season or the rains, it was impossible to muster them for months together in such strength around us as to permit of an assault. A regular investment was out of the question, and the enemy continued from first to last in full communication, by the bridge of boats, with the country beyond the Jumna. Had our artillery been infinitely stronger than it was, to have shelled the rebels from their stronghold, when we could neither intercept nor pursue them, was simply to scatter our enemies over the country, and beyond the reach of our arms, when it was most desirable to have them clubbed together to meet our vengeance in a mass.

On the 26th August a body of mutineers 7000 strong, with 18 guns, quitted Delhi with the view of operating on the rear of the besiegers and cutting off the supplies. A force—consisting of 2000 from the 1st Bengal Europeans, her Majesty's 52nd and 61st, with 18 guns, under General Nicholson—was sent out to intercept them. After a march of eighteen miles the enemy were encountered in the evening at Nujaffughur, when they were beaten and scattered, leaving nearly all their guns in our hands.

On the 3rd September the long looked for siege train began to make its appearance, and the most active operations were immediately proceeded with. On the 6th 200 of the 60th Rifles and 100 Artillery recruits arrived from Meerut, and further reinforcements now dropped in apace. The besieging force at this date amounted to seven European and a like number of native regiments, with a magnificent array of guns and mortars. The Jheend force joined on the 7th. The Cashmere contingent, consisting of 2000 men with four guns, arrived on the 8th. The enemy, now becoming rapidly disheartened, seemed not to entertain the most remote conception of our designs.

On the evening of the 7th the old Custom-house on the river's bank, and Ludlow Castle, were occupied by us. No. 1 battery, 630 yards from Moree, was completed and armed with ten heavy guns, six 18 and four 24-pounders, with 300 rounds of ammunition for each, without as yet firing a shot. In ignorance of what was proceeding, the enemy had withdrawn his outpost from our left front. Throughout the night the attention of the garrison had been arrested by our ridge batteries, on which a heavy fire was kept up from all the bastions of the city, the shot flying far over the heads of those engaged in establishing the ten-gun battery—the existence of which was first made known to the enemy by a round-shot bounding amongst them on the forenoon of the 8th. A heavy fire was then opened from the city, which slackened as the day advanced, while our guns held steadily on, greatly damaging the Moree bastion in the course of the afternoon. This day a wagon, with five shells and some loose ammunition, blew up, and killed several people. An unsuccessful attempt was made on our position at the Cashmere gate: the casualties during the day were 18 killed and 57 wounded. On the night following eighteen 8 and 12-inch mortars, and four of 10 inches, were put in position on our left.

On the 8th a battery of ten heavy guns, with mortars, was completed, and arrived in front of Ludlow Castle. The enemy once more made a sortie on our batteries, but they were driven back with great slaughter. There had been constant firing from the 8th.

On the 11th, the day proposed, a furious cannonade and bombardment commenced. The rebels, unable to withstand both shot and shell, deserted the fortifications, or replied but feebly to our guns. The bastions and curtains began to give way, and the capture of the city was felt by both parties to be rapidly approaching. A light column had meanwhile been organised, to be commanded by General Nicholson, to pursue the fugitives, who did not up to the last seem to have concerted any plan as to where they should seek refuge. By the 12th the Cashmere bastion and half the adjoining curtain were in ruins. For three days the storm of the artillery and musketry raged incessantly: the defences seemed sufficiently demolished to permit the works to be attempted by storm.

Accordingly at dawn on the 14th a powerful storming party, consisting of three columns and a reserve, were in readiness for the attack. The blowing open of the Cashmere gate was to be the signal for the rush, as the breach was not sufficient to permit escalade without ladders. The duty was committed to Lieutenant Salkeld, of the Engineers, who approached the gate with three sergeants, carrying powder bags, under a tremendous fire of musketry. One sergeant was killed; Salkeld was shot through the arm, but pushed on with the other two. There were about twenty muskets through apertures

in the gate and loopholes in the wall, directed upon them. In spite of this they made the bags fast to the spikes on the gate. Salkeld was now shot through the leg, and fell; the second sergeant, as he lit the match, was riddled with balls; the third sergeant escaped. A tremendous explosion now ensued, laying the gate in ruins, on which the storming party burst in. Almost every one carrying ladders was knocked over. The breach and gate were now forced, and on the resistless torrent rushed, defying all opposition. They gained possession of the large buildings in the neighbourhood, forced their way along the rampart to the Moree bastion and Cabul gate, in the face of a very obstinate resistance, though our casualties were severe. The whole line of works, from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere and Moree gates and bastions, the English church and college, were now in our hands. The enemy, who were intended to have been driven from all points simultaneously, in part recovered heart from the misadventure of the fourth column, and continued to retain the Lahore and other bastions, the Palace, Selimgur, the magazine, and chief part of the city; but no attempt was at any time made by them to recover the important line of works they had lost. The fourth column, under Major Reed, of the Ghoorkas, was meant to have cleared the suburbs of Kishengunge, and entered the city at once by the Lahore gate; but this unhappily proved a failure, through some misapprehension on the part of the Cashmere contingent, who could not be got to advance. Our loss was severe. Nine officers were killed on the spot, or died soon afterwards. Several—Brigadier-General Nicholson amongst the rest—have since died of their wounds. Fifty-one officers were wounded, most of them severely. 1178 men were killed or wounded. The enemy had obviously by this time begun to see that their cause was hopeless, and were hastening in multitudes from the town; we had no means of preventing them escaping by the river or of pursuing them beyond it. Our fire was never suffered to slacken.

On the 16th the magazine was taken by assault through a breach on the college side of the wall. The enemy had six heavy guns, loaded with grape, facing the entrance; but the rush of our men was too sudden to permit them to be fired.

On the morning of the 17th the bank-house was captured, giving our guns, for the first time, complete command of the bridge and palace. The same day the Jumma Musjid was stormed with but little difficulty, and by this time above 200 pieces of ordnance had fallen into our hands.

The Buree bastion, with six guns and one mortar, was captured on the morning of the 19th, without loss; and on the following morning the Lahore gate fell into our hands. The Ajmere gate and earthworks around it had ceased firing, and were supposed to be deserted. They were occupied immediately afterwards without opposition. A heavy mortar fire was meanwhile kept up uninterruptedly on the portion of the city still held by the enemy, and, as it appeared afterwards, with the most destructive effect. Post after post was carried in the course of the day, and by five p.m. on the evening of the 20th, the whole city, palace, and suburbs were in our possession. The enemy's camp still remained standing outside, but apparently empty. It was occupied next morning, when nearly the whole of their baggage was found to have been left behind them. The bridge of boats and the river were now under the command of our guns, so we had the power to prevent further escape in this direction, in which it had hitherto been made. A scene of carnage and desolation was presented by the guilty and devoted city. Women and children, rushing about in wild distraction, everywhere were protected. The rebels had shown no mercy; they looked for and they met with none.

On the morning of the 21st, Captain Hodson, with a light flying detachment, went out in pursuit of the fugitives, when the King and Queen surrendered.

On the morning of the 22nd, a strong party of cavalry, under Captain Hodson, surrounded the tomb of Homaioon, and took prisoners Meerza Mogul, Mirza Khirza Sultan, the King's sons, and Mirza Abo Buser, his grandson. The Royal scoundrels were known to have taken throughout the most active share in the rebellion; they were shot on the spot, and their bodies exposed to the public gaze.

On the morning of the 23rd, two strong pursuing columns, one meant to have been commanded by General Nicholson, who about this time breathed his last, left Delhi. They consisted each of about 1600 infantry, 500 cavalry, three troops of horse artillery, and 18 guns. One of these, under the command of Colonel Greathed, crossed over to the west bank of the river, and took the direction of Allyghur, where it arrived on the 29th. On the 27th they overtook the enemy at Bolundshuhur, where the Jhansi rebels, with their artillery, with a miscellaneous assemblage of insurgents, having taken up a strong position, made a stand. After a sharp engagement they were entirely defeated, driven through the town, and pursued beyond it. They were scattered in all directions, leaving two guns, two ammunition wagons, and a vast number of bullock carts, loaded with small arm ammunition, in our hands. About 100 were left dead on the field, and multitudes of the wounded and dying were seen to be carried away with them. Our casualties amounted to about 60. Captain Best, of the 8th Cavalry; Lieutenant Sarel and Cornet Blair, of the 9th Lancers; and Lieutenant Edgeworth, of the 8th Foot, were all severely wounded. Captain Drysdale, of the 9th Lancers, was much hurt by his horse, when shot, rolling over him. The fort of Malaghur, in front of the advancing force, was at this time occupied by the enemy in strength; when about to be proceeded against, on the 28th, it was found to have been evacuated, and was taken possession of without resistance. The other column, which left on the same date, moved down by the western bank of the river, towards Agra, and overtook the rebels at Muttra, on the 28th, when they were attacked and defeated with heavy slaughter. Delhi and the country around it are now perfectly tranquil, and though sickness is prevalent among the troops, it is infinitely less so than might, under the circumstances, have been expected. Singularly enough, though it is nearly four weeks since these events occurred, we are still without the casualty list, and all that we know of details are the scraps picked up and strung together from fragments of letters, written mostly at a distance from the scene of action.

The following is a list of casualties up to the latest date which has been received:—

**KILLED IN ACTION.**—Lieut. Tandy, Engineers; Lieut. Fitzgerald, H.M.'s 75th, while planting the flag on the Cashmere Gate, I believe; Lieut. Bradshaw, H.M.'s 52nd; Captain M'Nutt, 55th N.I.; Lieut. Murray, Guide Corps; Lieut. Davidson, 26th Light Infantry.

**SEVERELY WOUNDED (SINCE DEAD).**—Brigadier General Nicholson; Lieut. Webb, H.M.'s 8th Foot; Major Jacob, 1st Fusiliers, had his leg amputated; Lieut. Homfray's 4th Punjab Infantry; Lieut. Pogson, H.M.'s 8th Foot.

**WOUNDED.**—Capt. Rosser, 6th Dragoon Guards, severely; Lieut. Home, 1st Fusiliers, severely; Captain Greville, 1st Fusiliers, severely; Lieut. Owen, 1st Fusiliers, severely; Lieut. Speke D.D., 1st Fusiliers, ditto; Captain Nicholson, arm amputated; Lieut. Chesney, Engineers; Lieut. Greathed, Engineers; Lieut. Maunsell, Engineers; Major Reid, severely; Captain Boisragon, Kumara Battalion; Lieut. Bond, —; Lieut. Shebbeare, Guide Corps; Colonel Campbell, H.M.'s 52nd; Lieut. Wemyss, 1st Fusiliers; Lieut. Pemberton, Engineers; Ensign Gustavuski, Savers; Lieut. Cuppage, 6th Light Cavalry; Lieut. Bayley, H.M.'s 55th; Lieut. Atkinson, H.M.'s 52nd; Capt. Graydon, 16th Grenadiers; Lieut. Lambert, 1st Fusiliers; Lieut. Elderton, 2nd Fusiliers; Lieut. Gaumer, 35th Light Infantry; Captain Hay, 16th Grenadiers; Ensign Prior, 1st Punjab Infantry; Lieut. Salkeld, Engineers; Lieut. Medley, Engineers; Lieut. Brownlow, Engineers; Lieut. Howden, Engineers; Lieut. Waters, 9th Rifles; Lieut. Curtis, 9th Rifles; Captain Anson, A.D.C.; Lieut. Baynes, H.M.'s 8th.

### RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

General Havelock commenced crossing the Ganges at Cawnpore on the 19th September, and he completed that operation on the 20th. He had been previously joined by Sir James Outram, his senior; but that officer, influenced by a feeling of delicacy, declined to assume the command, or in any way to interfere with General Havelock's arrangements. He expressed, however, his intention of accompanying the force as a volunteer, and in that capacity attached himself to the Volunteer Cavalry. The heavy guns and baggage attached to the force were crossed over on the 20th, and on the 21st the General prepared to attack the enemy, entrenched a little beyond the old post of Oonao. He had with him about 2500 men of all arms: a force which he divided into three brigades, two of infantry under Brigadiers Neill and Campbell, and one of artillery under Vincent Eyre. The Volunteer Cavalry, about 150 in number, nominally under the command of Major Barrow, were actually led by Sir James Outram. The attack was made on the enemy's front, whilst his right was turned:

he very soon fled in confusion, abandoning four guns. The rout was completed by a gallant charge led by Sir James Outram, in which 150 of the enemy were sabred. General Havelock did not allow his force an instant's rest, but pushed on in pursuit of the enemy, marching twenty miles after defeating them on the 21st, and fourteen on the following day, the enemy abandoning their guns and wounded in their flight. On the 23rd he came up to the enemy, strongly posted within five miles of Lucknow, in number about 14,000; their position seemed impregnable, but Havelock went at it once, and, after a desperate engagement, our troops, to the cry "Remember Cawnpore!" carried it. Our loss was severe, numbering 400 men, amongst whom, deeply regretted by all, was the gallant General Neill; Major Cooper, of the Artillery; Lieutenant Webster, 78th Foot; Lieut. Pakenham, 84th; Lieut. Bateman, 6th; and Lieut. Warren, 12th Irregular Cavalry. That Lucknow was relieved at all is due to the vigour and promptitude with which Havelock followed up his first success, and improved every advantage. A fact which shows in a strong light the indomitable pluck and courage of the English soldier may here be noted. No sooner had the rebels received information that Havelock was again crossing the Ganges than they determined to make a tremendous effort to overpower the garrison. They detached a large body to oppose Havelock near Oonao, and with the remainder of the force attacked our people. They were on the entrenchment, when a sudden inspiration seized our men; there were plenty of shells, but no mortars; our men, reckless of life, and resolved to conquer or perish, seized the shells, lighted the fuses, and taking them in their hands hurled them with all their force at the enemy. It is not easy to conquer men who would dare such an action as this. So at least the enemy thought; they fell back awed and cowed, and did not resume the attack that day. Upon Havelock reaching the entrenchment it was found that two mines had been dug underneath it, both ready for the reception of powder. Another day's delay, and the fate of our garrison would have been sealed.

General Outram, on joining Brigadier-General Havelock's force, just previous to starting for Lucknow, issued an Order concluding thus:—

The Major-General, in gratitude for, and admiration of, the brilliant deeds of arms achieved by General Havelock and his gallant troops, will cheerfully waive his rank on the occasion, and will accompany the force to Lucknow in his civil capacity as Chief Commissioner of Oude, and tendering his military services to General Havelock, as a volunteer. On the relief of Lucknow the Major-General will resume his position at the head of the forces.

The following order was issued on the same evening by General Havelock to the force about to proceed to the relief of the garrison at Lucknow:—

Brigadier-General Havelock, in making known to the column the kind and generous determination of General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., to leave to him the task of relieving Lucknow, and rescuing its gallant and enduring garrison, has only to express his hope that the troops will strive, by their exemplary and gallant conduct in the field, to justify the confidence thus reposed in them.

The *Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 17, says:—

We have yet but vague and imperfect accounts from Lucknow, and are waiting further particulars with great anxiety. There is a report, strongly requiring confirmation, which we trust it may not receive, that the place is again besieged, our force having been surrounded by Nana Sahib with fifty thousand men. It has, on the other hand, been stated that the archrival of Bithoor has been betrayed by one of his own followers, and is now a captive; but this report also needs confirmation.

The Government have offered a reward of 50,000 rupees for Nana Sahib. His cousin, believed to have fomented disaffection in this presidency, is now in Tannah gaol.

The following has been communicated to the *Poonah Observer*:—

By recent letters received from Brigadier Havelock's force, it appears that, on the arrival of the detachment of the 78th Highlanders at that "place of skulls," Cawnpore, after the massacre of our countrymen, women, and children, they by some means or other found the remains of one of General Wheeler's daughters. The sight was horrible, and aroused them to that pitch that, gathering around, they removed the hair from off the poor girl's head, a portion of which was carefully selected and sent home to her surviving friends. The remainder they equally divided among themselves; and, on each man receiving his carefully served out portion, they all quietly and very patiently applied themselves to the tedious task of counting out the number of hairs contained in each individual's lot; and when this task was accomplished, they one and all swore most solemnly by Heaven and the God that made them, that for as many hairs as they held in their fingers, so many of the cruel and treacherous mutineers should die by their hands—an oath that they will no doubt most religiously keep.

General Outram telegraphed on the 2nd inst. to Calcutta that the insurgents were too strong to admit of withdrawal from Lucknow. The sick and wounded, women and children, numbered more than 1000. After making disposition for the safety of the garrison, General Outram proposes to retire on Cawnpore. He adds that two additional brigades, with powerful field artillery, will be required to withdraw the garrison or reduce the city.

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* writes from Cawnpore on the 30th September:—"By mid-day of the 22nd the tail of an army—and I can assure you the tail of an army of 3000 Europeans is a long one—has disappeared. Since that day no vestige of news from them has reached us. They ploughed away through the tide of rebellion which overflows Oude, but the waves have closed again, and we have no means of hearing from them or communicating with them. Yesterday 100 men, natives, sent to hold Oonao and keep the Lucknow road open, were cut up by the rebels almost to a man. To-day our cossids have returned with 'no news!' We have heard heavy firing, and it is rumoured that they have reached Lucknow, but nothing is certain. Yesterday the superintendent of police at Bithoor was murdered by the rebels, and several police also slaughtered."

The same correspondent writes on the 1st of October:—"While I write the canon from the ramparts of our entrenched camp are making the banks of the Ganges reverberate with a salute in honour of the fall of Delhi and its miscreant Royalty. No sooner was it known that the salute announced the fall of that Mussulman stronghold, than the soldiers, the convalescents, and the innumerable natives congregated within the camp assembled, and three rattling cheers were given, and mutual congratulations were exchanged on all sides. Scarcely was the ink dry with which I wrote the foregoing paragraph, than a second salute announced that Lucknow was in our hands. It seems that although many cossids have been dispatched from General Havelock's camp, the enemy have kept up such a strict blockade in the rear of his force that to pass was impossible. Even now they are in great force at Oonao and Basratgunj, and we expect to move out to-night with 300 men and two guns to escort provisions intended to meet them on the road. We fear the force must be running short, as they took with them only fifteen days' provisions, and ten days have already elapsed. Under the able superintendence of Captain Impey our fortifications are fast progressing towards completion. We have a large number of guns mounted, and ammunition galore, and we are training some of our aptest infantry men as gunners, that being a branch of the service in which we are short of hands. Our sick are very rapidly decreasing, and daily our strength numerically is increasing; and, although we know that the rebels are gathering in hordes in the rear of Bithoor and the surrounding villages, still we feel almost as secure from attack as you do in Calcutta. The day after to-morrow I expect we shall welcome our brave fellows and long-suffering countrymen from Lucknow."

### THE INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

The *Hurkaru* says:—"There are still fresh mutinies taking place, and our troops are still gaining advantages over the mutineers. Major Vincent Eyre has gained a victory over Koer Singh, and Major English has signally defeated the Rangzur battalion; and there have been smaller affairs in different directions. This state of things will continue until the reinforcements from England have arrived, and are fairly in the field. Their arrival is expected daily, and then will come the retribution which is due to the authors of our disasters, and which, it is evident from all that we see and hear, cannot be averted by any mild policy which our rulers may think fit to uphold."

At Agra all was well on the 19th ultimo. But in its neighbourhood disaffection was prevalent, and on the 16th a force was dispatched to a rebellious village ten miles from the Gwalior road. Two zamindars were summarily executed, and the other prisoners that were made, being "insignificant villagers," were sent about their business.

About 1600 men of the mutinous Gwalior Contingent, with five

guns, have crossed the Chumbul, and were encamped, on the 9th ult., on the Agra side of that river. It was supposed by some that they intended to march on Agra, by others that Bhurtpore was their destination; but all is vague rumour.

It is stated on good authority that many Europeans have been concealed and taken care of by native gentlemen in Bundelcund and Futtyghur.

We have news from Azimgurh to the 20th ult. Jewlall Singh, brother of the Koombur Rajah, has declared himself Chuckladar of the Azimgurh district on behalf of the King of Oude, and his army has been defeated by a force of Goorkhas that was sent against it. These gallant little fellows rushed at the rebels like tigers, and speedily defeated them, the engagement lasting only a quarter of an hour. But it is not stated in the letter from which we quote that Jewlall Singh has been entirely defeated.

From Ajmere we have news to the 24th ult. The mutinous Jodhpore Legion, numbering about 700 men, cavalry and infantry, were encamped near the entrance to a pass in the hills between Burr and Bewr. Brigadier-General George Lawrence was in the neighbourhood with a force of Europeans, and did his utmost to hem in the rebels; but they were too strong for him, and he had to fall back upon Bewr, which is about thirty-two miles from Ajmere. It is stated that the Rajah of Jodhpore has likewise met with a reverse in an attack he made upon his mutinous legion. His troops were newly raised, and it is stated that they were defeated with heavy loss; among the killed was the Rajah's Minister. No date is mentioned; of course considerable alarm prevails.

Accounts from Assam would seem to indicate that, having passed through more than one anxious condition of excitement and hazard, the scattered residents are likely to escape without serious loss or injury. The aid sent from hence had arrived, apparently in the nick of time, while the very isolation of position, which is felt as such an inconvenience by travelling visitors, has stood them in good stead, inasmuch as the sepoys and disaffected scamps were at a loss where to move after an uprising. The Rajah of Upper Assam is probably by this time approaching Fort William. We gather that he is but a youth, and by no means a genius.

#### DETAILED GOVERNMENT DESPATCH.

The following detailed news is from Mr. Anderson, Secretary to the Bombay Government:—

**BENGAL.**—There is no news of any importance from the Bengal provinces. Order appears to be restored.

**PUNJAUB.**—The predatory tribes on the Gogaira have plundered the police post on the Lahore and Mooltan road, and caused a temporary interruption of postal communication. Detachments of horse and foot police attacked the plunderers, and killed a great number, including their chief. The communication is now restored, and the Punjaub has, with this exception, remained quiet.

**AZIMGURH.**—A body of Goorkhas, 14,000 strong, under the command of Captain Bidden, attacked the insurgents at Mundree, in the vicinity of Azimgurh, on the 19th September. The enemy were defeated, and driven out of Mundree with a loss of 200.

**JUBBULPORE.**—The advanced guard of the Madras column engaged the mutineers of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, near Jubbulpore, on the 25th of September, and killed 150 of them. After their defeat, the mutineers barbarously murdered Lieutenant McGregor, who was a prisoner in their hands.

**RAJPOOTANA.**—Nothing new has occurred in Rajpootana. The Jodhpore mutineers are still in force at Ajah. It is stated that they have extracted a large sum from the town of Palee as a ransom. A reinforcement is proceeding to join General Lawrence.

**MHOW AND INDORE.**—The Malwa county is in a very disturbed state. The cantonment of Shopawur has been burnt. Dhar, Amjeera, and Muadaiaser are disaffected. The Mhow field-force is moving in the direction of Saugor, and orders are immediately to be issued to the column at Aurungabad to proceed to Mhow for the purpose of protecting the Bombay frontier, which otherwise would be open to attack from the Gwalior rebels.

**SCINDE.**—All has remained quiet in Scinde since the dispatch of the last mail. The state of the frontier is not satisfactory, although perhaps less gloomy than it was a short time ago. General Jacob, who has just returned from Bushire, proceeds immediately to Scinde and the frontier.

**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.**—There has been an outbreak of the Bheels in Khandesh, and also in Nassick, but stringent measures are in progress for the suppression of such movements. On the 4th of October Lieutenant Henry, the Superintendent of Police, attacked the Nassick Bheels at Sonwur, and drove them from their position; but he was himself killed in leading his men to the assault. In Guzerat, Chundup, a village in the Malhe Kaunta, has been stockaded and the authorities defied, but the disaffection has not spread to other places, and a detachment is advancing to reduce the disturbed villages. With this slight exception all Guzerat has remained perfectly quiet. In Bombay itself a few sepoys of the 10th Regiment and Marine battalion had been detected in plotting against the Government; two have been tried, convicted, and blown from guns; three more are in custody and under trial.

**NIZAM'S COUNTRY.**—All is quiet in the Nizam's country.

**MADRAS.**—All is quiet in the Madras Presidency.

#### LIST OF CASUALTIES DURING THE MUTINIES.

IN CONTINUATION OF THE LISTS ALREADY PUBLISHED.

(From "The Homeward Mail from India and China" of November 16.)

Allen, Assist. Surgeon James Be Ford.	Miller, Mr. East India Railway, Cawnpore.
Asherson, Mr. G. C., Civil Engineer, Cawnpore.	Nell, Gen. J. G. S., 1st Madras Fusiliers.
Anderson, Mr. R. H., Cawnpore.	Nicholson, Gen. John, 2/2 Bengal N.I.
Bateman, Lt. Col. R. H., 6th Regiment.	Omniscient, M. C. Bengal Civil Service.
Bayne, Mr. East India Railway, Cawnpore.	Pakenham, Lieut. H. M.'s 84th Foot.
Benn, Mr. East India Railway, Beni.	Pogson, Lieut. W. W., H. M.'s 8th Foot.
Berkeley, L., Uncommissioned Civil Service,	Robertson, Lieut. Colin A., 28th Bengal N.I.
Lahore.	Scott, Ensign Ed. Cadell, 25th Bengal N.I.
Brisford, Lieut. E. V., H. M.'s 7th Regiment.	Simpson, Lieut. Robert Arthur Bengal Artillery.
Cooper, Major G. L., Bengal Artillery.	Simpson, Lieut. William Thomson, Bengal Artillery.
Dalyell, Lieut.-Col. T., 42nd Bengal V.I.	Taylor, Mr. East India Railway, Delhi.
Davidson, Ensign J. T., 20th Bengal N.I.	Tyler, Lieut. H. M.'s 60th Rifles.
Greated, H. H., Bengal Civil Service.	Webb, Lieut. John V. W. H. M.'s 8th Foot.
Grierson, Lieut. H. M.'s 8th Foot.	Webster, Lieut. Jos. H. M.'s 7th Highlanders.
Hanna, Mr. East India Railway, Cawnpore.	White, Ensign, 28th Bengal N.I.
Harris, Capt. Robert R., 67th Bengal N.I.	Wild, Lieut. Edward John, 40th Bengal N.I.
Henderson, Ensign R. W., 72nd Bengal N.I.	
Henry, Lieut. J. W., 3rd Bombay European	
Henry, Mr. F. W., 17th Bengal N.I.	
Hobson, Mr. F. W., 17th Bengal N.I.	
Hoodby, Lt. Col. R. P., 17th Bengal N.I.	
H. & G. Taylor, Robert, H. M.'s 61st Regiment.	
Johnstone, Ensign T. B., 59th Bengal N.I.	
La Fosse, Mr. East India Rail., Cawnpore.	
Macaulay, Assist. Surgeon Robt. Wo. Bank.	
MacGregor, Lieut. F. A. R. Murray, 52nd Bengal N.I.	

The following were included in previous lists of casualties, but we have since been glad to learn that the officers named have escaped:—

Edgell, Capt. Richard John 53rd Bengal N.I.

Robertson, Major Alex., Bengal Artillery.

Rosser, Capt. C. P., H. M.'s 6th Dragoons.

Bengal N.I.

A PETITION TO THE QUEEN FOR THE RECALL OF LORD CANNING has been signed by a number of the "Christian inhabitants of Calcutta and of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal." The document, which is a very long one, says: "It is the deliberate conviction of your Majesty's petitioners that all the calamities, the results of the spread of the mutiny, are directly attributable to the blindness, weakness, and incapacity of the local government of India, of which the present Governor-General is the responsible head; and in support of this charge your Majesty's petitioners submit the following facts." The details of the mutiny are then passed in review, with a running commentary upon the conduct of the Indian Government in connection therewith, which, it is asserted, was "full of weakness and vacillation." The Press Restriction Act is severely condemned—that Act having been, it is said, "systematically used by the Governor-General and his Council for the箇ination of the press, the suppression of the truth, and of every discussion, or expression of opinion, unfavourable or unpleasant to Government." The petition concludes thus: "Your Majesty's petitioners humbly solicit your Majesty's consideration to the facts which they have ventured to bring before your Majesty in this their petition, and pray that if on investigation, the same shall appear to your Majesty's wisdom to be true and sufficient, your Majesty would be graciously pleased to recall the present Governor-General of India, Viscount Canning, and thereby mark your Majesty's disapproval of the policy hitherto pursued by that nobleman, and give assurance in the future of the stability of British rule, and of the security of life, honour, and property, to your Majesty's most loyal Christian subjects in this country."

MADAME IDA PELLISTER.—A letter (says the *Literary Gazette*) has just been received from Madame Ida Pillister, from Tanaria, in Madagascar, in which she says that she is in good health, and has been extremely well received in the island. The day previously she had been invited to Court to play on the piano-forte; and had given so much satisfaction, that she was immediately presented with a quantity of jewels and cash, in recognition of her musical powers.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Supplement to the *London Gazette Extraordinary* of Saturday, the 14th of November.—Monday, Nov. 16.)

#### BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 17th day of December next, and whereas for divers weighty and urgent reasons, it seems to us expedient that our said Parliament shall assemble and be held sooner than the said day, we do and by the advice of our Privy Council hereby proclaim and give notice of our Royal intention and pleasure that our said Parliament notwithstanding the same now stands prorogued, as hereinbefore mentioned, to the said 17th day of December next, shall assemble and be held, for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs, on Thursday, the 3rd day of December next; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster on the said 3rd day of December next.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1857, and in the twenty-first year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY ON WOOD.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In your Journal of October 31st is a letter from Mr. Cocks on the subject of "Photography on Wood," by which it would appear that, notwithstanding an alleged recent discovery in America, a process was known in this country as early as 1822. Now, it is an undoubted fact that scarcely a year has passed since the first discovery of photographic drawing that has not witnessed a score of photographers who have tried their hand in this way; but, after countless experiments, the conclusion to which they have generally come is, that the advantages to be derived from any process on wood would scarcely compensate for the difficulties that lie in the way of its successful application.

With respect to the value, however, of photographic aid I entertain a high opinion, for it must surely strike every unprejudiced mind that, the more truthful the drawing, the more truthful, if the artist do his duty, should be the engraving.

The difficulties which the photographer has to contend with are:—1. To avoid charring or injuring the wood by the chemicals, or by the various washings to which it is subjected. 2. To prepare the wood in such a manner that, whilst it would present no obstacle to the tool of the engraver, it would readily receive a clear, vigorous, and well-defined image.

I confess I do not like that we should be behind our neighbours; and, since we hear of processes having been in use for some months past in France as well as in America, permit me to state, after some two years' attention to this subject, I have, with small-sized blocks, mastered every difficulty. I have regularly supplied one periodical with illustrations for the last six months, and am now ready, not only to show specimens, but to photograph on wood any ordinary subject, or well-executed pen-and-ink drawings, that may be forwarded to me for that purpose.

28, Old Bond-street, Nov. 6, 1857.

T. SHARP.

#### SERPENTINE BOATS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Mr. WHITE's letter in the last number of your paper, stating that his father was the inventor of the Serpentine boat, having caught my eye, might I venture to trespass on your kindness once more, and beg leave to state that my late husband, Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Bentham, K.S.G., was the original inventor of these vessels? In the year 1786 he constructed and used them in Russia, to convey the produce and manufactures of Prince Potemkin to the Black Sea, and proposed them also for seagoing vessels. A description of these "vermicular vessels" was published in No. 1330 of the *Mechanics' Magazine*.

I am, &c., M. S. B.

THE NEW LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.—It is understood that Mr. Justice Cresswell will not resign his seat on the Bench until after the close of the present term, as the Government are desirous of having the services of Sir Henry Keating, the Solicitor-General, in the House of Commons during the discussion on the Suspension of the Bank Charter Act, a subject to the detail's of which the learned gentleman has paid great attention. Mr. Wortley is spoken of as the new Solicitor-General.

THE HOP DUTIES.—A bulky blue-book of 400 pages, published on Saturday week, contains the report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the hop duties. There is no "report," properly so called, the printed matter consisting exclusively of the minutes of evidence. There appears to be much discrepancy between the opinions of the witnesses, for several of the Kent and Sussex growers are of opinion that hop growing is a losing concern, and that the Excise-duty is the principal cause of their difficulties; whereas others and all the growers of the finer kind of hops, have assured the committee that hop growing in the long run is a good and profitable business. A paragraph in the draught report embodying the latter opinion, and declaring that the duty on hops is (as these growers consider) a positive benefit as tending to restrict cultivation, was agreed to *mem. con.*

ECLIPSES IN 1858.—During the year 1858 there will be two eclipses of the sun and two of the moon. The first, an annular eclipse of the sun, will take place on the 15th March, and will begin on the earth 31 minutes past 9 a.m., and end 39 minutes past 2 p.m. There will be a total eclipse of the sun, September 7, 1858. It will begin on the earth 33 minutes past 11 a.m., and end 44 minutes past 4 p.m. There will be two partial eclipses of the moon visible here—the one on February 27th, and the other on August 25th.

THE ARTESIAN WELL AT GRENOBLE, PARIS.—In the year 1833 M. Mulot was charged by the Municipal Council of the City of Paris with the boring of an artesian well upon the left bank of the Seine, on the Place Breteuil, a vast space of ground extending in front of the Abattoir de Grenelle, not far from the Hôtel des Invalides. The workmen commenced on the 24th of September, 1833, and some notion may be formed of the innumerable difficulties that the skilful geological engineer must have encountered when it is stated that the works of boring and tubing were not completed till the 26th of February, 1841. As the men pursued their work their implements brought away successively the different beds of earth marked upon the geological map, traced *d'priori*. At last the green sand was reached, and the water leaped up with impetuosity. The borer had arrived at the extraordinary and predicted depth of about 1700 English feet. It was necessary to add to this depth an ascending tube of 110 feet, so as to attain the height the water was to reach—that is to say, about 1000 feet from its starting point. The water is produced from the pluvial filtrations of the lands of Champagne. In the centre of the Place Breteuil they are about to erect the fountain from the designs of M. Ivan, the engineer. In the centre of a circular stone basin, bordered by a railing, raised upon a stone base, rises the new tube of ascent. Round this tube circles a spiral staircase, consisting of 150 open steps, 2 ft 6 in. in width, which conduct to the platform of the campanile, the terminal of which is raised 139 ft 8 in. above the ground. The inclosure is of hexagonal form, and 6 ft 10 in. wide. Four external platforms or balconies encircle the monument and project gushing sheets of bubbling water.—*The Builder*.

THE NEW THROAT DISEASE.—In future numbers of the "Weekly Return" of the health of the metropolis a separate column will be allotted to new cases of diphtherite—a peculiar, very dangerous, febrile disease attended with destructive inflammation in the mucous membrane of the throat, and specially marked by the formation there of an adhesive or crousy false membrane which conceals the inflamed surface, and belongs (not, as in true croup, to the respiratory passages, but) especially to the pharynx and fauces. Although well known and described in France, it has hitherto in England been comparatively unknown. It has proved fatal in the registration districts of Thame, Billericay, Maldon, Liskeard, Truro, and Chesterfield. Other information makes it probable that an unusual disease of the throat is prevailing more or less epidemically in some parts of the country, and within the limits of the metropolis.—*Board of Health Circular*.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—NINEVEH SCULPTURES.

The progress of the important discoveries of Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, and Mr. Loftus, amid the ruins of Nineveh, have from time to time been fully reported in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (see Nov. 3, 1855; Jan. 19 and 20, May 24, June 21, July and Nov. 15, 1856); but although we supplied engravings of many of the most interesting sculptures and other remains which had been forwarded to England, the notices that accompanied them were unavoidably brief and of a general nature. It is only recently that we have been able to examine these sculptures with the consideration that is so essential to a due appreciation of their peculiar merits; and we find them so replete with characteristic incidents illustrative of Scripture and of Eastern manners, that we are induced to resume our former readings of these records of Assyria with the aid of Holy Writ (see July 6 and Oct. 1, 1847; Dec. 16, 1848; March 31, 1849; Dec. 21 and 28, 1850; Feb. 8, 1851; and May 29, 1852).

The Kouyunjik Gallery of the British Museum, as its name imports, consists chiefly of specimens of sculpture from the palace, excavated out of the great mound, so called, on the eastern bank of the

Tigris, opposite to the city of Mosul. For the convenience of reference we shall occasionally avail ourselves of the titles and numbers affixed by the authorities of the British Museum.

Upon a future occasion we propose to describe and illustrate the early numbers in the series; our present Engravings relate to Nos. 45, 46, 47. "Army of Ashurakbal III. in Battle with the Susians."—Ashurakbal is said to be the name of the Assyrian monarch who is here represented as having subdued a people which the same inscription declares to be Susians. These important details are derived from the cuneiform inscriptions on the slab, about which not more than eight or ten persons in the world can as yet venture to give any opinion. The language, however, which we pretend to decipher is the universal language of art—a language which appeals to the understanding through the eye, and can, therefore, be interpreted, more or less successfully, by all, according to the knowledge we possess of the peculiar idiom, so to speak, of the art in which the subject matter is presented to us, and also to our acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people represented.

The slab is divided into five compartments. From the subject contained in the upper compartment we conjecture that the city was taken by surprise. Assyrian soldiers are falling upon some men occupied in grinding corn and kneading dough in their kneading-troughs, casting halters about their necks before they had time to rise from the kneeling position in which Orientals commonly perform the grinding and kneading processes of bread-making. The mode of grinding the corn here represented is that which we know from Egyptian sculpture was anciently practised in that country, and which was still in use twenty years ago in Nubia, at which time the circular mill had not been introduced. Below, the Susians are seen descending in great disorder the artificial mound on which we should expect to find the city, if the slab on the left hand were in existence. They are hotly pursued into the plain, where, midway between a river and the mound, the chariot—a quadriga—of the chief, or perhaps King, is overturned. Both the King and his charioteer are thrown out headlong. Farther on we find the same person wounded and taken prisoner, but soon after rescued. At last, however, he is slain by some Assyrian spearmen, who mercilessly pierce him while in the act of supplicating for his life; and, lastly, his dead body is found among the slain by an archer of the Assyrian army, who cuts off his head for the reward, while another of the same regiment gathers up his helmet and arms.

The Susian army is completely routed, and the remnant is pursued into the river by the light infantry and a detachment of cavalry clothed in mail and wearing the conical cap, whose horses are protected by a covering of hide, ingeniously fitted to the horse by loops and buttons. The carcasses of horses and men are seen floating down the river, in which are fish of various kinds—the fresh-water crab being conspicuous. In the more distant parts of the field vultures and eagles are preying on the dead and wounded. These birds usually begin their work by pecking at the eyes, or reach the softer parts at some wound, as the Assyrian artist has noted: so, in the deserts of Egypt,

river's edge. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, particularly the rapidity of the stream (of which the artist has been so careful to inform us, by representing its current impinging first on this bank and then on the other), we have no hesitation in stating our conviction that in this ancient sculpture we possess a descriptive representation of the locality of the city and celebrated palace of the Kings of Persia, called in Nehemiah "Shushan the Palace," where "Ahasuerus sat on the throne of his kingdom;" and the river Ulai (so called from the rapidity of its stream), on whose bank Daniel stood when he saw that notable vision recorded in the 8th chapter of the book of that prophet.

The name of the city, in the language of Nineveh, is probably to be read in the distinct cuneiform characters in the flat surface unoccupied by the houses.

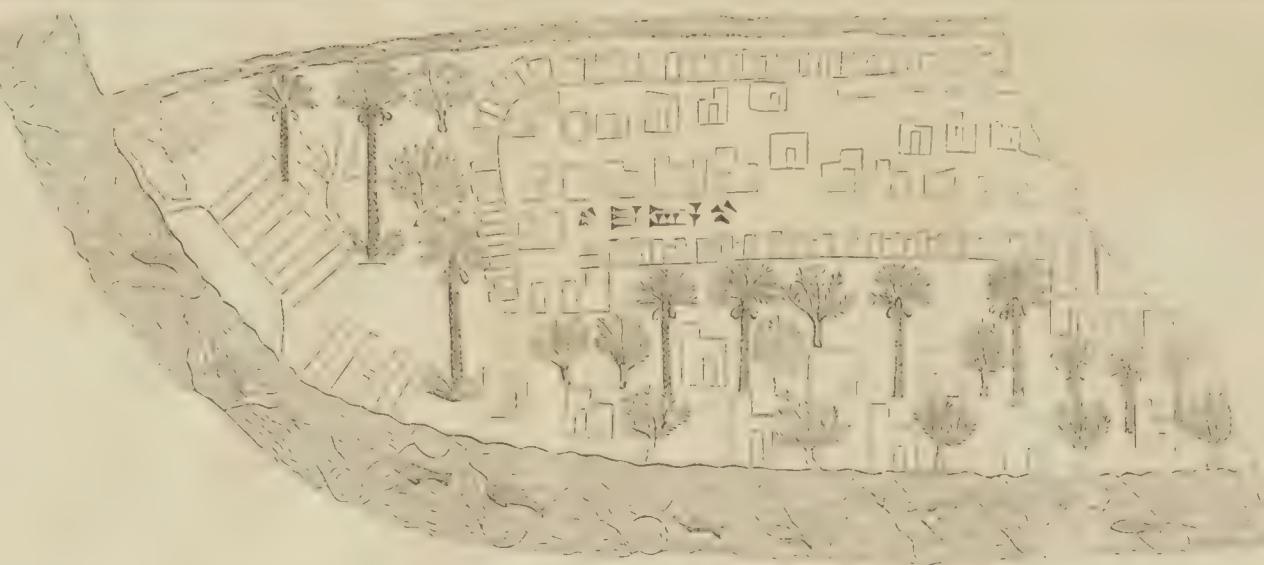


FIG. 2.—THE RIVER ULAI AND SHUSHAN THE PALACE.

It has been announced to the inhabitants that they and their city are to be spared. The great King has sent two of his superior officers—one a eunuch, with whose figure and face the artist has taken particular care, and no doubt attempted a likeness. Perhaps it is a portrait of the successor in office of the Rabshakeh, who was sent on a message to the good King Hezekiah, of whom the pompous bombastic gait reminds us, and contrasts admirably with the humble posture of the captive Susian (see Illustration, Fig. 3), who, with upraised hand, admonishes the citizens of the utter hopelessness of resistance after the late disastrous affair, in which so many of their fellow-countrymen had perished, and himself with numerous others had been taken prisoner. The military chiefs of the Susian people advance on their knees and kiss the ground and the



FIG. 1.—THE ACCUSED AND THE ACCUSER.

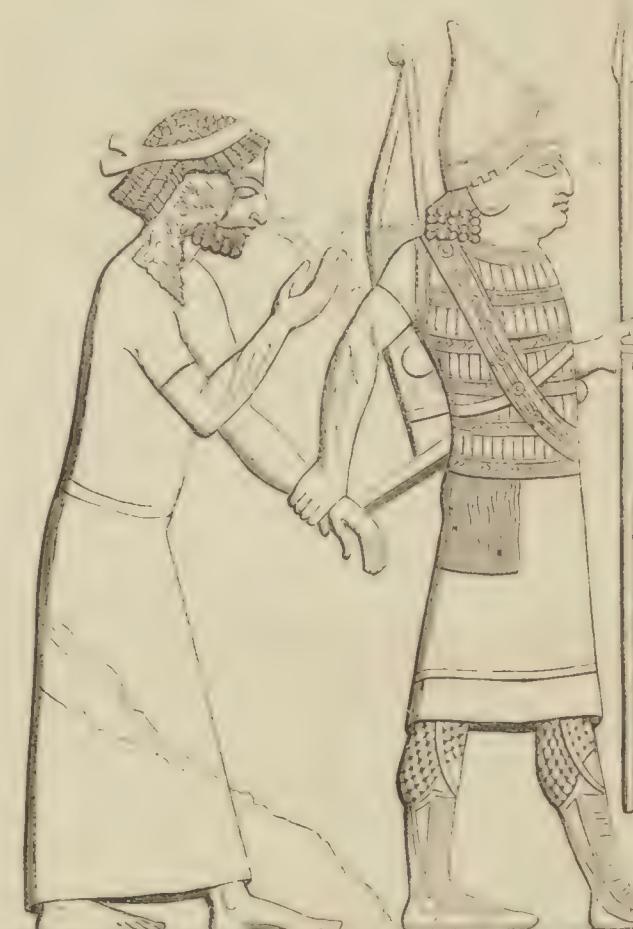


FIG. 3.—ASSYRIAN CHIEF WITH SUSIAN CAPTIVE AND SUSIAN SUPPLICANTS.

et of this principal officer of the great King. During the enacting of this scene a company of musicians, led by three chief performers, dance while playing upon instruments of ten and twenty-one strings (1 Esdras i. 15).

Then follows a company of women playing on the harp, double flute, and timbrel. So "Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances" (Exod. xv. 20; also 1 Samuel xviii. 6, and Judges xi. 34). We learn from these examples in Scripture, as well as from these sculptures, that the custom of going out with music and dancing on occasions of great rejoicing was not confined to Judea. Lastly follow women and children in postures of joy and surprise.

Nos. 51, 52. "Sennacherib Superintending the Landing of a Colossal Bull."—The curious and interesting details which the Assyrian artist has brought together in this superifice of forty-nine feet are highly worthy of our consideration. In the first place, we have a descriptive view of the locality of Nineveh, its artificial mounds, its hanging gardens, its mighty river; and in the second all the details and circumstances attending the moving a great statue of a bull, exactly resembling those that we possess in our national collection, from the shore of the Tigris up to its place on the top of the mound of Konyunjik, or Nebbi Yunis. To the inhabitants of Mesopotamia the mode of conveying heavy weights on the river is, and must have been, so every-day an occurrence that the artist has not deemed it necessary to occupy any space in delineating the raft upon which the colossus was brought from the quarries north of the capital; nor will we either occupy any of our space with a description of it.

The colossus upon its sledge, having been landed on the quay at Nineveh, is drawn up an artificial incline by companies of captives. Before, however, leaving the banks of the Tigris, let us remark how the artist has shown us that opposite the city the river spreads itself out, being divided into several channels by barren islands or sandbanks; and, farther, how up a narrow creek some men are engaged in raising water to irrigate the hanging gardens. We must here pause to examine the contrivance. One man stands on a pier, or artificial elevation built out into the river. Upon this pier are two columns or buttresses, carrying a pivot, to which is attached a long pole bearing a leather bucket at one end and at the other a weight. By this means the man scoops out the water five or six feet below his level, and draws it up with considerable ease. The water thus raised is emptied into a reservoir, which flows to another



FIG. 4.—TASKMASTER AND CAPTIVES DRAGGING COLOSSAL BULL.

similar machine, where two men are employed to raise it yet another six feet, and so on till the required elevation is attained, five such machines being sufficient to raise the water to the top of the tel, or mound, a height of thirty feet, on which these palaces and gardens are constructed. This mode of raising water is precisely that practised at the present day in irrigating the corn-fields on the banks of the Nile during six or eight months of the year, and that it was also the ancient way (in Egypt) we know from the paintings in the tombs—so unvarying are the customs of the East.

To return to the colossus. Upon the top of the statue are four men, sceptre-bearers, directing the work. In the hand of one is something like a trumpet, to assemble the people together, or to warn them to make ready (Numbers x. 2-4, Ezekiel vii. 14). The fourth is stooping to examine the insertion of a wedge, placed as a fulcrum to a lever, to which a company of men are preparing to give effect by their collective weight. Other men are employed in bringing pieces of wood to place under the sledge. (Fig. 4.) Four companies of captives, urged on by cruel taskmasters, are attached to as many cables fastened to the front of the sledge. The King has been wheeled up to the top of the incline in a chariot drawn by two men. He is accompanied by his umbrella and fan bearers, as well as by some bearded attendants. In front, on the brink of the precipice, is the architect vehemently addressing the labourers, or reiterating the commands of his Majesty: for "if he command to smite, they smite; if he command to make desolate, they make desolate; if he command to cut down, they cut down; if he command to build, they build; if he command to plant, they plant. So all his people and his armies obey him" (1 Esdras iv., 8, 9, 10). The lower mound, signified by a second horizontal line across the two slabs, is occupied by a company of the crested-helmet soldiers and a company of archers. Over the heads of the soldiers is another horizontal line, also across both slabs, representing the upper level or hanging gardens in which the cypress and the fir, the pomegranate, the fig, and the vine are distinctly portrayed. Above this, again, is the mountainous district to the east of Nineveh, in which grow, in luxuriant abundance, the same trees as those planted on the artificial mound. In the right-hand corner are some captives constructing an inclined plane (as we infer, because the material used is not brick) for the purpose of conveying the heavy sculptures and blocks of stone from the plane to the summit of the mound, which we shall see better in the next slab.

(To be continued.)

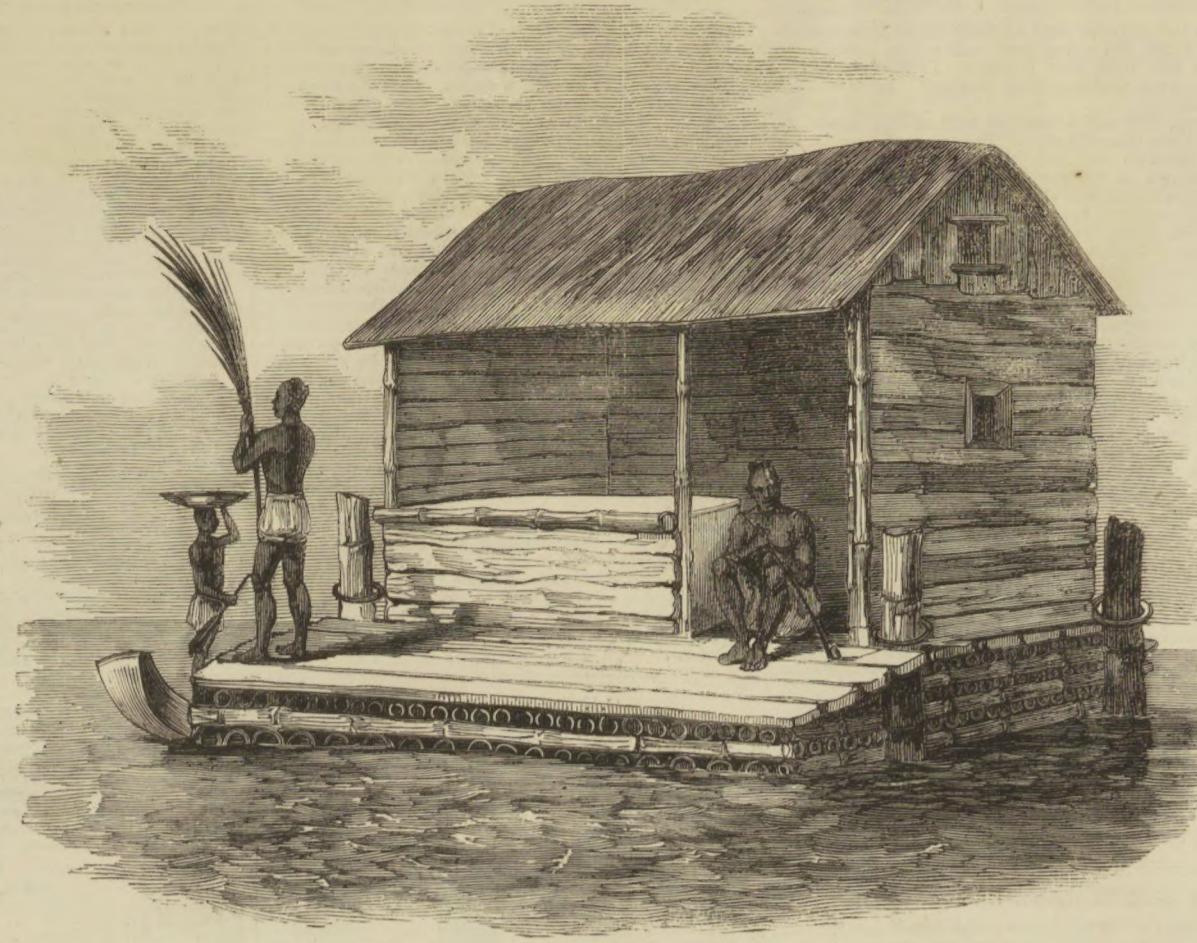
## VOYAGE TO SIAM.

BY J. F. CHEVALIER, CHIEF OFFICER

OF THE BARQUE "GLEANER."

We left Singapore (chartered by a Chinese merchant) with about 100 bales of general cargo, with a continuation of light variable winds; anchored off the mouth of the river Meinam on the 12th October; after seven days' hard work (the ship grounding on several occasions) got over the Bar or Bank of Siam, and anchored off Packnam Fort, which is on the right-hand side of the entrance of the river, where we had to land our guns, &c. The distance is no more than fourteen miles from where we first anchored. From Packnam it took nine days before we reached the town of Bangkok, the capital of Siam, which is thirty miles up a winding river.

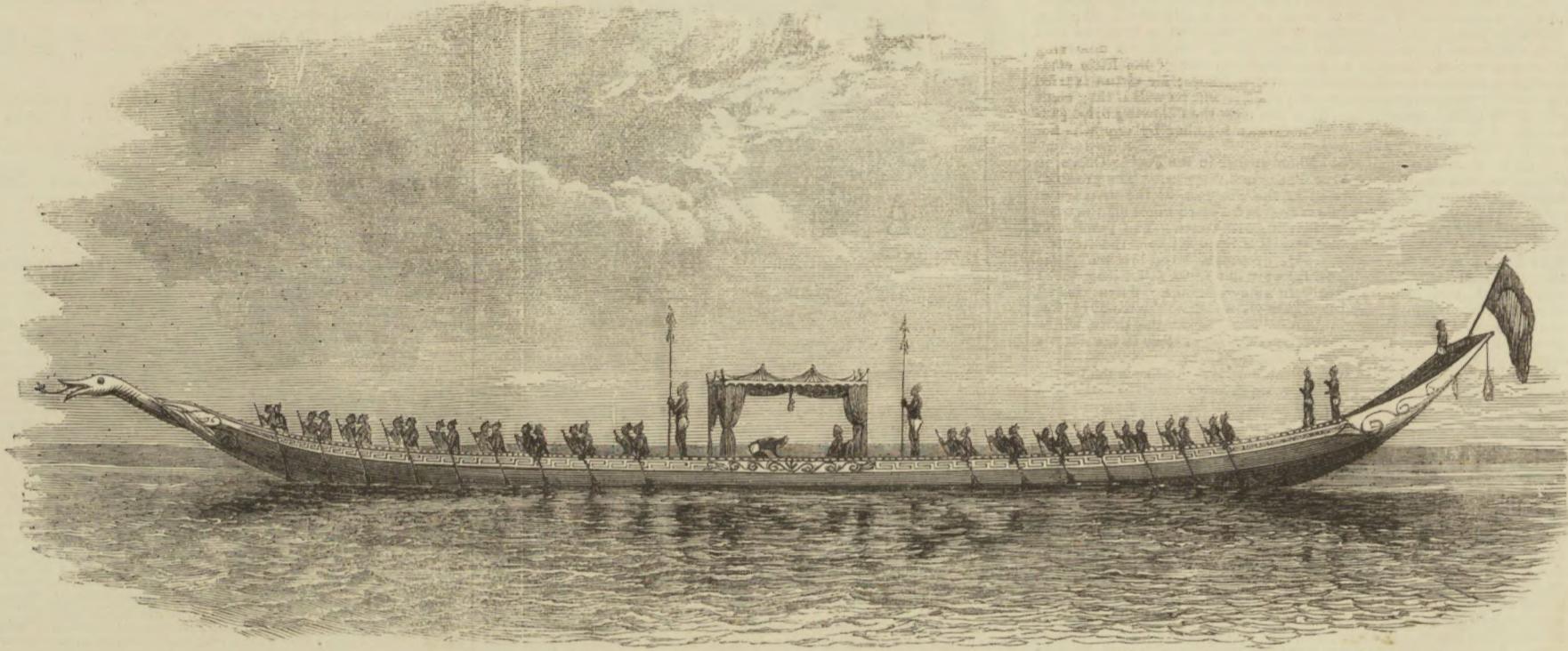
Bangkok is a curiously built town; two-thirds of the houses are afloat, built with wood on rafts of bamboos about two feet high, which rise and fall with the flood and ebb tide by wooden travellers, which work up and down long piles driven into the mud. Ships anchor in what we might call the streets, in from four to five fathoms water, with houses close to it on both sides. The Siamese are of a dark, yellowish complexion; they have rather high cheek bones, with little or no beards; they are well built. Men, women, and children shave their heads, with the exception of a small tuft, which they allow to grow about an inch long on the top of their head. Their large lips and teeth are red, caused by chewing the betelnut, tobacco, and chunam, giving them rather a strange appearance. The Siamese are very fond of jewels, rings on their fingers, toes, and ankles, bracelets, earrings, &c., which are in general gold and silver; though some wear large iron rings round the wrist and ankle. The women are rather masculine in their features,



SIAMESE BAMBOO HUT.

and being dressed similar to the men, it is rather a difficult job to distinguish one from the other. Their boats of canvas are in general paddled by women.

The Siamese have a First and Second King. Two or three times a week they visit the temples, the procession to which is a grand sight. The Royal barges are long canoes, splendidly ornamented in gold and silver. The First King's is paddled by upwards of 100 men, followed by the Second King's and numerous others of the Royal family and higher class, bands, soldiers, &c. On these days all shops, &c., are closed. The natives have to kneel, keeping their heads towards the ground, as the procession goes past their houses. The First King is rather old, all management being left to the Second, who is a smart, active, intelligent man, always seeking to improve and advance the trade of his country and manners of his subjects: he is very fond of navigation. Whilst at Bangkok the second King sent a message on board that he wished to see me. On my asking the old gentleman who came for me what situation he held, he sharply answered, "An officer soldier." I of course got ready (in white), which is the dress worn by Europeans in hot climates, when my friend, the "officer soldier," told me I could not appear before his Majesty unless I had a black coat on. Having dressed myself to his entire satisfaction we started for the Palace, about five miles from the ship up the river, and arrived there about ten o'clock in the morning. On our landing several Siamese followed us; two walked behind, protecting my friend and myself from the sun with long-handled Chinese umbrellas. Several large doors and gates were opened, and on each side soldiers were on guard, who presented arms

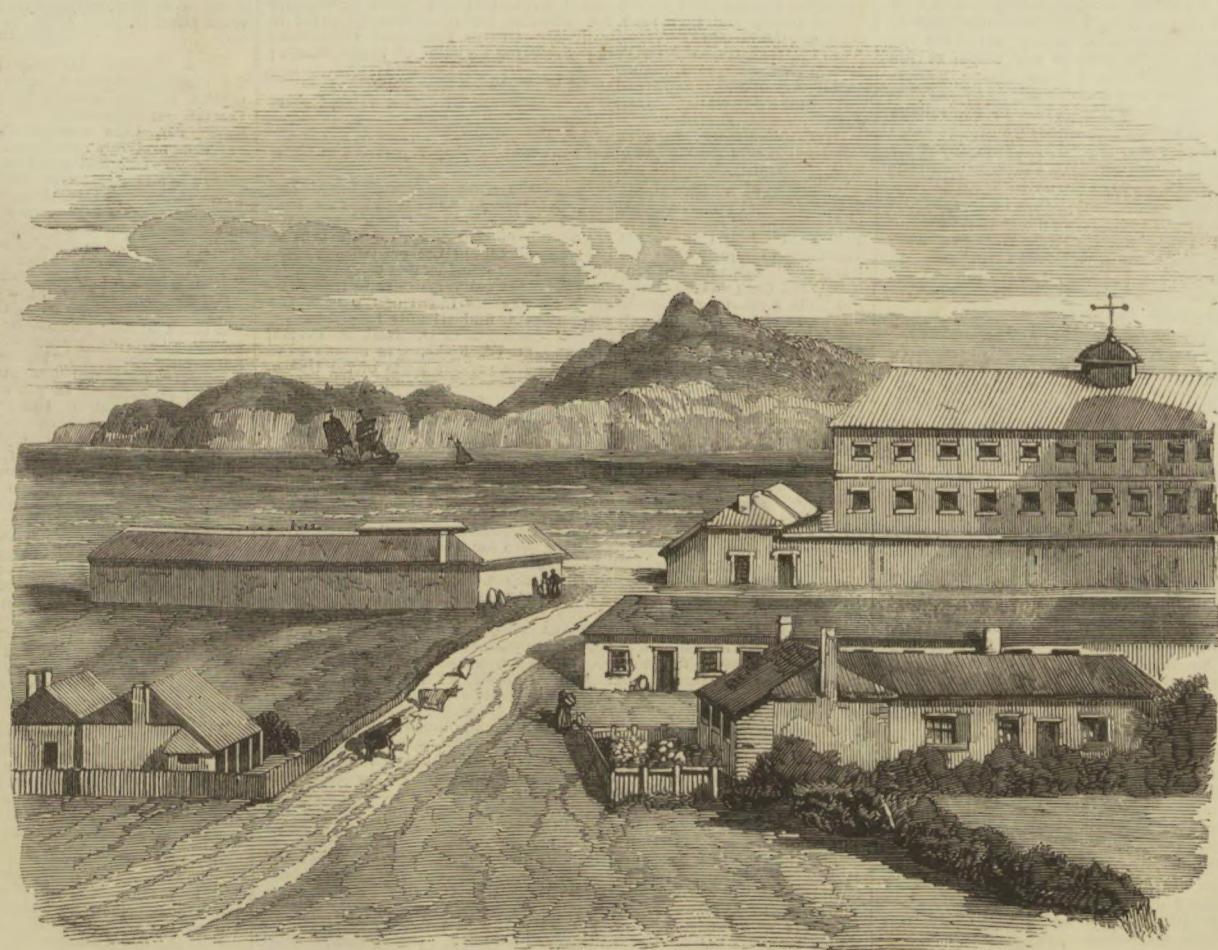


THE ROYAL BARGE OF THE SECOND KING OF SIAM (LENGTH, 87 FEET).

as we passed. His Majesty being at breakfast, we walked about the grounds, where I saw a number of women cleaning guns, &c. (Upwards of a thousand troops guard the palace, part of whom are women). After remaining about an hour a soldier came and dropped on all fours before the "officer soldier." They exchanged a few words in Siamese, when my old friend told me to follow him. On entering the palace I was shown into a large drawing-room, richly furnished, where I saw portraits of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal family, presented by them to his Majesty, the Second King of Siam; opposite was a portrait in full of the Second King; at each corner of the room were statues, about five feet high, of Victoria, Albert, Wellington, Napoleon, &c.

I had not been long in the room before his Majesty entered, my old friend the soldier officer falling on hands and knees. The King shook hands with me, and asked me how I was, &c. I followed him into another room, in which were all kinds of nautical instruments — chronometers, sextants, telescopes, galvanic batteries, guns, pistols, swords, models of steam engines, &c. After asking me several questions respecting navigation, principally in logarithms, the King rang a bell, which was answered by a man crawling in on hands and knees. After his Majesty had spoken to him the servant backed out of the room on all fours (as the King walked about the room the man always kept his head towards him, looking downwards). I then followed his Majesty into another room, where coffee, tea, &c., were placed on the table for us. After having sat for near an hour his Majesty asked me if I was a good shot. Loading a couple of re-

volvers he struck a target twelve times running, wishing me to try my hand at it. The King laughed heartily at seeing me miss every time. I was then shown the library containing English, French, and American works. Two soldiers where then paraded; the sergeant gave the word of command in English; I rather think they were two picked men, for they went through the drill very smartly. The uniform is the same as the English soldier, with the exception of the device, which is an elephant. The armoury is well arranged and nicely kept. After having gone over the palace I asked his Majesty's permission to retire, but he insisted on my taking a glass of wine with her Majesty, the Second Queen. On entering the palace again the Queen came into the room on all fours, keeping her head up, looking at the King. The Queen could not speak English, though she asked me several questions through the King. I drank his and her Majesty's health, and wished them a long and prosperous reign. His Majesty took me by the hand and thanked me; at the same time he gave me the different Siamese coins; also his name, in his own handwriting. The coins are in gold and silver, round, the largest the size of a marble. The King spoke very good English. He is a fine-looking man; wears a moustache (not so dark as the Siamese are in general); his hair is short, but he does not shave his head, though the Queen does. There is something very pleasing in their looks. The King wore a brown silk petticoat, from his waist to the knee; a loose black silk jacket, with gold lace and cord; and a sort of Chinese slippers. The Queen had a white crêpe petticoat, and a short red silk dress, with gold fringe; I think she had rings on her toes; she was kneeling.



VIEW IN NORFOLK ISLAND, THE NEW HOME OF THE PITCAIRNERS.

ing the whole of the time. Both had splendid rings on their fingers; the King had a massive Albert chain, and a very small gold watch. Two fine bloodhounds followed him from room to room. In the stables were many horses; two were presents from England. I also saw a very large white elephant.

The palace is a spacious building, the roof is covered with gold, and the effect is splendid when the sun shines upon it. The palace of the First King is the largest. Mothers sell their children; even grown-up sons and daughters are sold in the markets. There are many wild animals at Siam: tigers, alligators, and elephants are numerous; of the latter the white elephant is very scarce. The Siamese flag is red, with a white elephant. Going up the river early in the morning, I often saw tigers drinking at the river side; I fired at them, but was never fortunate enough to kill one. Mosquitoes and sand-flies swarm the country, and are very troublesome. Snakes are very dangerous. We had a lascar crew; whilst warping up the river, one of them, in casting off a line that was fast to a cocoan-tree, was stung by a snake. About half-an-hour after the boat's crew brought him on board mad with pain; four men were obliged to hold him down on the deck. The sting was on the back of the hand, very much swollen, and had turned a dark green colour. His shipmates would not allow him to be touched. The Serang took him on board a Bengalee brig, on the opposite side of the river. The Captain of the brig, a native of Bengal, read the Bible to him, and put chunam on the wound. In about an hour's time he returned on board, quite relieved of the pain; the following morning nothing was to be seen.

Fish is very plentiful at Siam, as are poultry and pigs, and fruit of all kinds. Oranges grow in abundance. Yams and sweet potatoes are the principal vegetables.

Siam is well fortified. At Packnam is a large fort, mounting heavy guns; up the river are several forts; and about five miles from Packnam is a large windlass, by which a chain is hove taut across the river, to prevent ships passing.

The above narrative will be read with interest, in connection with the recent arrival in England of the Siamese Ambassadors, with a rich variety of presents for her Majesty Queen Victoria, the presentation of which took place at Windsor Castle, on Thursday. Of these magnificent presents we shall engrave specimens next week.

The Siamese Ambassadors visited with their suite the establishment of Messrs. Sarl and Sons, gold and silversmiths, of Cornhill. The Princes were much struck with the arrangements and decorations of the new building, and also at the extent and costliness of the stock; they were conducted by the proprietors over the whole of the premises, and before leaving expressed their great gratification at the visit.

#### THE NEW HOME OF THE PITCAIRNERS.

The whole history of the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* is remarkable, and full of interest. It forms one of the episodes of our own day, demonstrating the thin partition existing between truth and fiction; for it would be difficult for the most ardent imagination to conceive anything more strange than their origin in sin and sorrow, or aught more touching than their subsequent career of ingenuity, loyalty, and faith. The great event in the annals of the islanders which has just taken place—namely, their transference from the bald rock of Pitcairn to the lovely and fertile isle of Norfolk—is deserving of close attention, in order to note the behaviour of the little community in such novel and favouring circumstances; for virtue is tried far more by prosperity than adversity; and it will be well if they come out of the ordeal unscathed. With this view the following brief particulars of the new home have been thrown together by one who has seen it often.

Norfolk Island is a small spot of land seated in the Pacific Ocean, in association with the little islets of Philip and Nepean. The group is isolated, its nearest neighbours being the Fee-jees, at the distance of a couple of hundred miles; while it is nine hundred miles off the coast of Sydney, and twelve hundred from Hobart Town. The parallel of 29° S., on which it is placed, being a little without the tropics, insures a genial climate, rendered cool by constant sea-breezes. It is nearly quadrangular in shape, between six and seven miles long, three or four broad, and one and twenty in circumference. When viewed from the ocean, Norfolk Island is highly picturesque: the teeming surface is broken and undulating, bold basaltic cliffs line the shore, while graceful and towering pines spring from the rocks close to the water's edge.

The island is almost entirely of volcanic origin. Towards the north-western extremity rises Mount Pitt, some thirteen hundred feet above the sea-bord, most probably an extinct crater. Large boulders of disintegrating porphyry are scattered about its base, pumice stones in abundance are found upon the shore. From the tall cliffs on the north shore the ground gradually descends and terminates at the south-eastern extremity in a small plane of marine limestone, on which the settlement is built. Philip island is of similar structure. It is separated from Norfolk by a channel four miles broad, while between them lies the little coral formation of Nepean. An old navigator likened Norfolk Island to the sea in a gale of wind, the surface is so broken up by deep gullies and ravines. As these generally open towards the shore, they serve to carry off the superfluous water from rills which gush from every valley, and the floods from the not unfrequent thunderstorms. A soil formed of disintegrating basalt, mixed with vegetable mould, well-watered, and well-drained, is most favourable to vegetation. Accordingly, it is here exceedingly luxuriant. Dense forests of timber-trees, some of majestic size and appearance, cover a great part of the island; and beneath them a thick jungle of under-growth impedes the progress of both man and horse.

The character of the vegetation is perhaps most similar to that of New Zealand; but so many plants have been introduced, and subsequently allowed to grow wild, that it would be difficult to say which are and which are not indigenous. The most conspicuous and useful of the trees are the two species of the Norfolk Island pine, almost unsurpassed in grace and symmetry. They lord it above all, and form characteristic features of the rock and mountain. Then in the valleys are to be seen several varieties of the tree fern, whose fronds are magnificent; and the curious tree which yields the "blood" employed for marking linen. The hemp-plant is abundant along the shore; and the sea-island cotton chokes up all passages through the bush. Wild flowers, or garden flowers grown wild, of rare beauty, met the eye in every direction; while a passage through the woods seems like a constant progress beneath triumphant arches of blooming parasites. Not the least pleasing feature to the visitor is the abundance of wild fruit-trees in the bush. Limes and lemons in bushels are to be had for the gathering as they hang in golden clusters over the path. Deeper in the woods he struggles with the birds for the rich young apple-guava; or, seated on a bank, solaces himself with the unpretending yet grateful Cape gooseberry. At this present writing the oranges and citron-plants doubtless yield their tempting stores to the thirsty wayfarer. When discovered by Captain Cook, Norfolk Island was uninhabited, so there are no aborigines to write about; neither were there any four-footed animals. The only wild ones now are the cats, which are troublesome, and a moderate number of rats and mice. No serpent, lizard, or centipede is to be found. There are several varieties of birds; three kinds of parrot are abundant, and easily taken by a noose. Pigeons abound, as well as a bold species of kingfisher, called the Nor-folker. The guava bird, blackbird, redbreast, and fantail, are often so tame as to perch upon a stick or finger held towards them. The crimson wry constantly roosts in the house-verandah. Sea-fowl are of the usual species, the mutton-bird and garnet predominating. They formerly centred on Mount Pitt, now they chiefly congregate on Nepean. Fish in great abundance, and often of fine flavour, are taken from the shelving rocks or shallow inlets.

This attractive island is by no means easy of access. Landing is often impossible for days together, and is generally attended with hazard. There is no good or secure haven on the coast, even for boats. When the wind is from the north landing is effected at the settlement, where the rollers break upon the rocks fearfully. When from the south, recourse is had to a small natural jetty on the opposite coast at a place called the Cascades, where a small stream of water falls over a shelving cliff into the sea. The place where Lord Anson is said to have effected a footing is now quite impracticable.

The history of the island is doubtless unknown. Originally colonised from Sydney and abandoned, it has for many years past been used as a penal establishment by the British Government. Under this régime it was seen by the writer, and had then been reclaimed greatly from a state of nature. A large portion of the more open lands had been cleared and cultivated, suitable public and private buildings erected, and good substantial roads made from one point to another. Doubtless with so much labour at command a safe harbour might have been formed; but it was judged advisable to leave this alone, for in-

accessibility formed one of the safeguards of the settlement. The grain chiefly cultivated was the maize, or Indian corn, which yielded abundantly. Wheat did not thrive. The sweet potato was very productive. A fine kind of arrowroot was also staple. The chief residence of the local government was at the settlement, now called Sydney Town, on the southern shore. Here was the Government-house, the military barracks, the commissariat stores, the convict-barracks, lumber yard, gaol, hospital, &c., and large and small dwelling-houses for the officials. Some of these, seated on a flowery bank opposite the sea, or inclosed in a grove of pines, were lovely retreats. The official buildings were roomy and substantial. The accompanying Sketch gives a view of the convict-barracks with the school-room, used as a Protestant church on the Sabbath. At the other end was a similar building for those of the Romish creed. In the distance is seen Philip Island. In the foreground the ordinary cottages of the constables.

Another settlement or hamlet had been erected at the Cascades, but abandoned. About two miles from the settlement a third station was erected, with substantial buildings for the storage of the corn and other farm produce. Here also the sheep and cattle, with which the pasture land of the island was thoroughly stocked, were tended. Most of these buildings are still in good condition. The Government possessed, besides, two extensive well-cultivated gardens—one at the Cascades, the other at a lovely spot called Orange Vale. In these, as well as in the beautiful and romantic gardens of the officials, almost every variety of useful berry and luscious fruit came to perfection, from the coffee to the loquat, for weeding was almost the only necessary operation.

When a short time back, transportation ceased, and the prisoners were removed, together with their military and official attendants, Norfolk Island was abandoned once more to neglect and decay. Its beautiful gardens were destroyed and its fields laid waste by cattle now run wild. Still it was a lovely spot, capable of maintaining a thousand souls, and well fitted for the new home of the Pitcairners, if they could properly appreciate the boon bestowed upon them by a benignant Government.

#### CHESS.

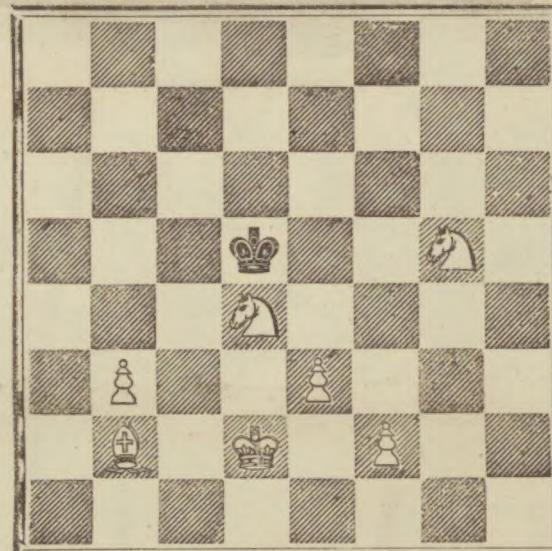
##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* \* The length to which the notice of the American Congress extends obliges us to postpone all answers to Chess communications.

##### PROBLEM NO. 717.

By J. T. GROTHAN.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

##### THE NATIONAL (AMERICAN) CHESS CONGRESS.

By the last mail we are in possession of some intelligence of the proceedings at this important assembly, which, notwithstanding the money panic, appears to have gone off with great éclat, and to have produced quite a sensation even beyond the pale of Chess devotees.

The Sessions began on the 5th of last month, the scene of operations being Descomb's Rooms, in the Broadway, which were splendidly decorated for the occasion with banners of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Mexico, Spain, and Sardinia, bearing the names of the most eminent defunct masters of the science, such as Philidor, La Bourdonnais, M'Donnell, Del Rio, Bilguer, Stamma, and Szen.

Colonel Mead, the President of the New York Chess Club, opened the proceedings by moving that the Hon. A. B. Meek, of Alabama, should be chosen President of the Congress—a proposition which was unanimously carried.

In assuming the Presidency, Judge Meek made some eloquent and appropriate observations on the social, moral, and intellectual advantages of the game; and then read the following list of officers appointed to carry out the meeting:—Vice-Presidents—George Hammond, of Boston; Albert R. Gallatin, of New York; Professor Vethake, of Pennsylvania; Hiriam Kennicott, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Congress—Daniel W. Fiske, of New York.

Assistant Secretaries—Messrs. Thomas Frere, Frederick Edge, Robert J. Dodge, and W. Miller.

Marschals—Messrs. D. Julien and S. Heilbuth.

Colonel Mead then rose and read the accompanying report of the Committee of Management:—

"The idea of a national gathering of the chess-players of the United States was first suggested in the *Chess Monthly*. So general was the feeling in its favour among the players of this city that the president of the New York Chess Club called a meeting of that body, on the 27th of February, to inquire into the propriety of taking the preliminary steps towards the realisation of the project. After considerable discussion the New York Club unanimously resolved that it was very desirable that there should be a general reunion of the foremost chess talent of the nation in one place, for the purpose of play, debate, and friendly interchange of opinion. A provisional committee, consisting of C. D. Mead, F. Perrin, W. W. Montgomery, J. Thompson, and D. W. Fiske, was appointed to ascertain the sentiments of amateurs in the various parts of the Union, and to take such other measures as might be necessary and proper. This committee issued a circular on the 17th of April, which was sent to all the clubs and players of which any information could be obtained. The responses from every source were at once hearty and favourable. So general was the belief in the feasibility of the proposed Congress, that the New York Committee thought it advisable to take measures at once to determine the time and place. A majority of the communications received seemed to concur in designating this city, where the project originated, as the most proper locality. Several, however, were inclined to Philadelphia, from the number and well-known high character of its players, and from the fact of its having been for a long time a sort of traditional seat of American Chess. The committee, therefore, addressed the Philadelphia committee upon this subject. They replied that, were that city selected, their ability to aid the fund would be materially increased, and that, in such a case, they would guarantee a subscription of 500 dols. As it appeared probable that a larger sum could be raised in New York, the Philadelphians courteously conceded the point, and New York was chosen. The time decided upon seemed to suit better than any other the convenience of a majority of those likely to attend."

"These important questions having been settled, a committee of management was appointed by the New York and Brooklyn clubs, consisting of Charles D. Mead, Charles H. Stanley, James Thompson, Theodore Lichtenhein, W. W. Montgomery, F. Perrin, and Daniel W. Fiske of the former association, and Daniel S. Roberts and Thomas Frere of the latter. A prospectus was immediately drawn up and published. Subscription-lists were started in New York and other places. Special committees were appointed to prepare reports on the most important subjects. In short, the committee set themselves earnestly to work to fulfil the duties with which they were charged. The result is the present congress."

"The absence of any of our distinguished players is to be regretted; but the committee believe that no time, however convenient, and no place, however accessible, would have been entirely free from such a contingency. The great extent of our Republic and the diverse pursuits of our leading amateurs will rarely, if ever, permit a full and universally attended gathering of the members of the Chess community. Owing in a measure to the present heavy commercial and financial depression, the subscription to the general fund has been, in many cities, much less than could other-

wise have been reasonably expected. This will considerably reduce the amount of the prizes in the Grand Tournament. But, after all, honour is the only reward he covets. In spite of these adverse circumstances, the committee, nevertheless, congratulate the members and Chess players everywhere upon the promised success of the National Chess Congress. Considered as the first assemblage of the devotees of Chess in this western world it will be and is triumphantly successful. It will introduce to each other's acquaintance and esteem several of those men who have shown the acuteness of their intellects and the greatness of their mental powers in numberless contests upon the chequered field; it will prove to the Old World the real strength and actual virtue of American Chess; it will elevate the standard and enlarge the popularity of the Royal pastime in this democratic country; and finally, it is hoped that it will add to the literature of Chess games and problems not altogether unworthy of the great and honoured dead—the old masters of the art of Chess play."

The following committees were then appointed.

*Committee on the Chess Code*—Professor George Allen, of Philadelphia; Professor Henry Vethake, of Philadelphia; Samuel Lewis, Esq., of Philadelphia; Paul Murphy, Esq., of New Orleans; Professor H. R. Agnew, of West Point; Colonel Mead, of New York; the Hon. A. B. Meek, of Alabama.

*Committee on an American Chess Association*—A. R. Gallatin, Esq., of New York; Henry R. Worthington, Esq., of Brooklyn; George Hamond, Esq., of Boston; James Morgan, Esq., of Chicago; T. D. Grotjan, Esq., of San Francisco.

James Thompson, Esq., proposed that the business of the Congress should be adjourned to Thursday, at 9 p.m., which was carried.

#### THE GRAND TOURNAMENT.

On the re-assembling of the Congress, sixteen gentlemen presented themselves as candidates for the great tournament. On drawing lots, the following antagonists became pitted against each other:—

Mr. F. Perrin, of New York ..	against	Mr. Knott, of Brooklyn.
Mr. Calthrop, of Connecticut ..	against	Mr. Luis Paulsen, of Iowa.
Judge Meek, of Alabama ..	against	Mr. W. J. A. Fuller, of N. Y.
Mr. N. Marache, of New York ..	against	Mr. Daniel Fiske, of N. Y.
Mr. Raphael, of Kentucky ..	against	Mr. H. Kennicott, of Illinois.
Mr. J. Thompson, of New York ..	against	Mr. Paul Murphy, of N. O.
Mr. Allison, of Minnesota ..	against	Mr. Montgomery, of Penn.
Mr. Stanley, of New York ..	against	Mr. Lichtenhein, of N. Y.

In this tourney each pair were to play the best of five games, exclusive of those drawn. The play immediately commenced, and stood on the first night as follows:—Mr. Knott beat Mr. Perrin one game, Mr. Paulsen beat Mr. Calthrop one game, Judge Meek beat Mr. Fuller once, Mr. Kennicott beat Dr. Raphael once, Mr. Paul Murphy beat Mr. Thompson twice, Mr. Allison and Mr. Montgomery each won once from each other.

Hostilities were resumed with great spirit on the following day, and continued up to the time when our information left, at which period the grand score stood as follows:—

FIRST ROUND.		
Games.	Games.	Games.
Perrin .. .. 3	Meek .. .. 3	Raphael .. .. 3
Knott .. .. 2	Fuller .. .. 2	Kennicott .. .. 2
Drawn .. .. 2	Drawn .. .. 1	Drawn .. .. 2
Paulsen .. .. 3	Marache .. .. 3	Murphy .. .. 3
Calthrop .. .. 0	Fiske .. .. 2	Stanley .. .. 0

Upon the termination of this first bout, the eight winners, Messrs. Murphy, Paulsen, Meek, Marache, Raphael, Lichtenhein, Montgomery, and Perrin, were paired by lot as before:—

Mr. Paulsen agst Mr. Alison	Mr. Morphy agst Mr. Meek
Mr. Raphael .. .. 1	Mr. Marache .. .. 2
Mr. Perrin .. .. 0	Mr. Fiske .. .. 1

SECOND ROUND.		
Games.	Games.	Games.

Paulsen .. .. 3	Murphy .. .. 3	Raphael .. .. 3
Alison .. .. 1	Meek .. .. 0	Marache .. .. 2
Drawn .. .. 1	Drawn .. .. 1	Drawn .. .. 1

The four victors in this round—each a prize-holder—again cast lots and fell together, thus:—

Mr. Paulsen agst Mr. Raphael	Mr. Morphy agst Mr. Lichtenhein
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THIRD ROUND.		
Games.	Games.	Games.

Paulsen .. .. 3	Murphy .. .. 3	Lichtenhein .. .. 3
Raphael .. .. 0	Marache .. .. 0	Perrin .. .. 0
Drawn .. .. 1	Drawn .. .. 1	Drawn .. .. 1

Mr. Paulsen and Mr. Morphy were thus left antagonists for the first prize. This was predicted would be the ease, for Mr. Stanley was too much out of play to afford his friends much hope of his occupying the position he would once have taken in the lists; and the interest felt in the result of an encounter between two young players of such astonishing promise, and so completely opposite in their style of fighting, is said to have been extraordinary. Unfortunately, this contest had not begun when our intelligence was dispatched, and as it probably lasted four or five days, we must await another mail for the result. In the intervals of the tournament, as if that were not work enough, the two young heroes who have thus distanced all the rest of the competitors afforded immense entertainment by playing a few by-games with each other, and with various toppling amateurs. But these contests of Messrs. Paulsen and Morphy, attractive as they proved, appear to have been completely eclipsed by the blindfold performances of the former. On Saturday, the 10th, it was announced that Mr. Paulsen would play four games simultaneously, without seeing a chess-board; his opponents being Mr. Morphy (who himself agreed to play his game blindfold), Mr. Julien, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Shultz, and this Herculean task he performed, says an eye-witness, apparently without the slightest mental fatigue, winning two of the games and drawing a third! A few days after another notice appeared in the newspapers and on the walls of the saloon:—"To-night Mr. Paulsen will undertake five games without seeing the board against the following gentlemen:—Chechik Oscanyan Efendi, of Constantinople; Thomas Frere, Esq.; Robert J. Dodge, Esq.; Dr. Haws; S. Helibath, Esq."

In this tremendous conflict, which surpasses all previous achievements in blindfold Chess, Mr. Paulsen scored four games and drew the fifth game! We have not yet been favoured with any of the parties in the Tournament, nor have any been published in the American papers, but we trust, through the courtesy of the committee, to be enabled shortly to give two or three of those played by Mr. Paulsen under such unparalleled circumstances.

**THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—On Monday evening Mr. Henry Cole gave a lecture at the South Kensington Museum on the objects of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education. The lecture theatre was filled on the occasion. Mr. Cole commenced his lecture by a sketch of the gradual and comparatively recent admission in this country of the importance of Government aid and direction in educational effort. This department, he said, was an extension of the School of Design under the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and its general object was the education in art of the whole people. Its special objects were to train qualified teachers in art, and to pay them according to their acquirements; to aid in the establishment of provincial schools of art; to hold examinations and award prizes; to establish a library and museum; and to circulate books, works of art, &c., among the different schools of art throughout the country. They had attempted to give instruction

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ONE THOUSAND NEW AUTUMN and WINTER FANCY DRESSES (various) are now being offered at the following reduced prices, 2s. 11*1/2*d., 1s. 9*1/2*d., to 2s. 6*1/2*d. Many of the above are now selling by other establishments at the West-end at nearly double the money.

Fine French Merinos, in every co'ur, at 2s. 11*1/2*d. and 3s. 9*1/2*d., worth 8s. 9*1/2*d. Patterns for in'pect postage-free.

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SPONSALIA STOCK OF SILKS AND VELVETS.

SOWERBY, TATTON, and CO. beg to announce that they have

purchased from the assignees of Messrs. Jay and Smith, of the "Sponsalia," 246, Regent-street, their entire Stock of Silks and Velvets. This is not only the most extraordinary, but the most distinguished, Collection ever submitted to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public. The whole is now on Sale at one-half its original cost,

At Sowerby, Tatton, and Co.,  
272 and 274, Regent-circus,  
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N.B. Every article marked in plain figures Hours of Sale from Tea to Six o'clock.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked

Glad., at 2s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards. Well worth the

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FORD'S NEW and SELECT MANTLES.

Ladies are invited to inspect the most graceful and elegant

MANTLES ever shown in London. To be seen at H. and T. FORD'S, 12, Oxford-street; and of which engraved patterns are forwarded free by post.

FORD'S NEW and SELECT MANTLES.

To the elegant and tasteful shapes hitherto introduced for the present season are added the ALI PAGHA, EMPRESS, and ANNETTE, all large wraps, and distinguished for their comfortable appearance and graceful effect. The prices are 2s., 3s., and 2 guineas, made in cloth of all colours as well as black. Engraved patterns of these and other new styles are sent gratis and post-free.

H. and T. FORD, 42, Oxford-street, London, E.C.

LADIES NURSING.—NEW NIPPLE SHIELDS

"ALFRED TENNYSON, THE POET-LAUREATE."

BUST IN MARBLE BY T. WOOLNER.

AGREABLY to the promise we gave in our notice of the sculpture at the Royal Academy when speaking of Mr. Woolner's medallion of Tennyson (engraved in the recently-published illustrated edition of the poet's works), we now present our readers with an Engraving of the more important work by the artist—the bust of the poet-laureate recently in the Manchester Exhibition.

The characteristics of the head of Tennyson are so faithfully individualised in the bust we have engraved that any one may confidently affirm, without having seen the poet, that the mere "likeness" must be admirable; but, what is far more remarkable (being an effect beyond all comparison more difficult to work out), the bust appears to us to convey a curious illustration of the manner in which subtle traits in the face of a poet may occasionally serve as an illustration of the peculiarities of his works.

There is, with what is merely accidental, many of the generalised forms, and much of the peculiar expression, which (apart from all dogmatic ideas of physiognomy or phrenology) we have come, from association or otherwise, instinctively to consider as distinguishing the poet, although all preconceived notions of this kind are, we admit, frequently set at nought by experience. The higher sculptural qualities to which we allude in the bust, moreover, strike the observer first; and very properly so, for, insomuch as the poet is paramount, the representation is for all men and for all time, even apart from the original, but, insomuch as the mere man is prominent so, few are the friends who will treasure his resemblance not many short days.

Coming from Tennyson's poetry, we find its reflective and dreamy element in the forehead and eyes of the bust, and its more salient picturesque and sensational characteristics we trace in the lower part of the face, in the eloquent lips, and the strongly-marked expression, whilst the *tout ensemble* of the head seems to belong to the most classical poet of what has been called the romantic school. We cannot, however, quite realise the description of the poet given by himself as the hero in "The Princess":—

A Prince I was, blue-eyed, and fair of face.  
With lengths of yellow ringlet like a girl, &c.

The "length" of the hair, it will be observed, is carried out to a considerable extent. It is likewise almost as luxuriant as the imagery of the poet, and nearly as graceful in its wave and curl as the flow and rhythm of his measures. From the retired habits of the poet few, however, can witness to the colour of the hair, eyes, and complexion.

All readers of the noble fragment, the "Morte d'Arthur," and other of Tennyson's poems, will look for the expression of power in his bust; and they will find it as manifested in dramatic energy in the massive jaw and the form of the nose, and as displayed intellectually in the fine brow and lofty forehead. The latter form of power is shown, perhaps most conspicuously, in the more reflective character of his later works. The conscious evidence of the same quality may be seen in the retraction of the lower part of the head on the muscular neck, and in the firm carriage and pose of the head. This expression of energy is more apparent on the left side than the right, which proves nice perception in the artist. It is a fact not generally known that the left side of the face shows in most cases more of the—if we may so express ourselves—normal character. The right side of the whole body, in right-handed persons, being more developed than the left, close observers, such as portrait-painters and sculptors, discover that the face generally shares in the



"ALFRED TENNYSON, THE POET LAUREATE."—BUST IN MARBLE, BY T. WOOLNER.

extra development. Being, therefore, more muscular, it is more mobile, and consequently shows more distinctly the acquired temper and disposition. In the markings of expression on the right side we read the history of the individual; in the more exposed osseous framework of the left side we detect the character which originally distinguished the man. In the bust before us all the features are somewhat rigid, but the left side is extremely impressive—almost defiant. The eyes, or rather eyeballs, are full and fervid, yet seem to look out into futurity somewhat anxiously and wistfully, and with something dreamy in the shadows of their setting, and almost absent in their gaze. The lips are full, pouting, and eloquent. But the peculiarity which is most evident in "The Lotus Eaters," "Maud," "In Memoriam," and nearly all Tennyson's poems, is precisely that which is most observable in the bust. In the marked lines by the side of the wings of the nose there is an expression seemingly the result of disappointment, discontent, or contempt of the world, something more than the wish

— to lend our hearts and spirits wholly.  
To the influence of mild-minded melancholy;  
To muse and brood, and live again in memory  
With those old faces of our infancy.

The "melancholy" has induced an expression of fastidiousness, if it has not gathered up a sneer, and of waywardness, if not of morbid wilfulness.

We cannot help thinking that it is this personal colouring and retrospective character which prevents the poetry of Tennyson, with all its ornate richness and quaint eloquence, from being popular in the widest and best sense. A poet may be

Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn,  
The love of love.

And his poetry may even be a picturesque and brilliant reflection of the age, and contain the most striking images of human life; but it will never be truly popular unless, like the poetry of Béranger, it appeals to the sympathies of the masses, and the commonest—which are in reality the grandest—feelings of our nature; or unless it expresses the spirit of the time in its hope and progress.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

We this week engrave the prize design for the War Office, by Messrs. W. G. and E. Habershon, architects, 38, Bloomsbury-square. Premium awarded, £100. This design is in the Palladian style of architecture, and is surmounted at the angles and in the centre by massive towers. The architects purposely omitted much ornament, considering that it was unnecessary in a public building of this description. The plans are so arranged that in every instance the rooms are approximated to the sizes required by the "general conditions." The corridors are ten feet wide, and range all round the interior of the building, and also through the centre, starting from a spacious entrance-hall, which is approached by a handsome flight of steps. The arrangements for light and ventilation have been carefully studied, and are complete in every respect. The perspective drawing shows an archway connecting the War and Foreign Offices—a wide street being between.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The additional cable required for the Atlantic telegraph has just been commenced at the works of Messrs. Glasse and Elliott, at Greenwich. About 1000 miles will be made, and it is intended that the expedition shall not go to sea again without a full 3000 miles on board. It is intended, ultimately to have a second cable across the Atlantic.—The *Leipsic*, one of the steamers in the employ of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last with a large portion of the cable lost on the coast of Ireland in the recent unsuccessful attempt to lay it down.



SIXTH PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE WAR-OFFICE (MESSRS. W. G. AND E. HABERSHON, ARCHITECTS): PREMIUM, £100.